

D 9944 (c)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

CROSS-REFERENCE SLIP

Speaker Registry OFFICE

FILE NO. D 9944 (c)

SUBJECT:

China youth Anti-Japanese &
Traitor Elimination Iron & Blood Army

Arrest of Wong Tseng Ming & other members

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
S. S. REGISTRY	
No. S. S. D.	9944-10
Date	2. 8. 40

HEADQUARTERS

Misc. 57/40 C.1. CRIME BRANCH
Transferred from Pootoo Rd., Misc. 122/40. AUGUST 1st, 40.

9.

Received Shan Ken Ko, number 670, dated
30.7.40 relating to the sentence imposed by Court
Martial upon the following four prisoners who were
handed over to the Japanese Gendarmerie on 9.5.40.

1st accused: Wong Tsung Ming (王宗明) Death Penalty.

2nd accused: Lieu Tuh Yoong (劉德鴻) 5 years' impt.

3rd accused: Tseu Hung Loong (徐恒龍) Death Penalty.

5th accused: Tsang Sai Yih (張士益) 5 years' impt.

This Court Martial was held on 27.7.40.

The 1st accused (Wong Tsung Ming) and 3rd
accused (Tseu Hung Loong) were concerned in cases
of political assassinations re the following cases
which occurred in the International Settlement:-

- 1) F.I.R. 1687/38 Sinsa, ATTEMPTED MURDER of Lieu Kyi An
(劉基安) and Lieu Ong Foh (劉永福) officials of the
Salt Gabelle of the Reformed Government.
- 2) F.I.R. 2511/38 Central, ATTEMPTED MURDER of Zau Shih
Chuen (翟士全) Director-General, Consolidated Tax
Bureau of the Reformed Government.
- 3) F.I.R. 309/39 B'Well, MURDER of Tseu Chi Daung
(徐紀堂) Chief Tax Official i/c Jess Paper Tax
Bureau of the Reformed Government.
- 4) F.I.R. 418/39 B'Well, MURDER of Marquis Li Koh Jia
(李國嘉), official i/c Ministry of Communication

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of the Reformed Government.

- 5) F.I.R. 774/40 Louza, MURDER of Loh Yue Ding (羅亦丁) Captain of 7th Division of the Peace and Reconstruction Army of the Reformed Government.

Also concerned in assassinations committed in the French Concession and O.O.L. :-

- 1) MURDER of Kung Zeu Pao (耿春寶) Detective Sub-Inspector, Shanghai City Government Police Bureau, off Connnaught Road, O.O.L. (1.2.39).
- 2) MURDER of Sze Siau Hsi (施孝慈) alias S Ching Yuen (施經言) Yah S Loong off Ferry Road, O.O.L.
- 3) MURDER of Pan Zung Tung (潘宗統) official i/c Shipping Administration of the Reformed Government during May 1939 on Boulevard de Montigny, French Concession.

The 2nd accused (Lieu Tuh Yoong) and 5th accused (Tsang Sai Yih) only concerned in cases of extortion for which no F.I.R.s have been entered.

Diaries have been forwarded to Stations respecting Death Penalty decision re cases of political assassinations suggesting that this decision be registered as a conviction.

Ramsey
Supt.
Officer-in-Charge (S.A.)

FM 2
G. 90M-1-39
OTH

SECRET

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

Section I, Special Branch.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

BIA REGISTRY

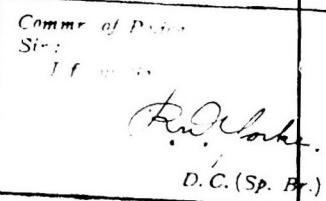
No. S. A. D. 284010

Date May 14, 40

REPORT

Subject C. I. Misc.57/40 and Pootoo Road misc.122/40 - Arrest of Wong Tseng Ming, et al - murder. (China Youth Anti-Japanese & Traitor Elimination Iron Blood Army).

Made by D.S.I. Logan. Forwarded by D. I. Crawford.



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With reference to files C.I., Misc.57/40 and Pootoo Road Misc.122/40 on the subject of the arrest of Wong Tseng Ming (王正明) et al on charges of murder and extortion, Wong Tseng Ming and Tseu Heng Loong (周恆龍) were removed from Central Station cells to S.I. and questioned at length regarding the organization known as the "China Youth Anti-Japanese and Traitor Elimination Iron Blood Army" a pro-Chungking organ operating in the Settlement and suburbs of Shanghai whose object is the assassination of pro-Wong Ching Wei and pro-Japanese elements.

These persons, though admitting that they were section chiefs of the organization and having been concerned in cases of murder and extortion, denied having an intimate knowledge of the internal composition of the body. Statements made by these two persons are attached hereto.

R. D. Logan

D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).



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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Tseu Heng Loong (周恆龍), alias Tseu Ma Bi. D.S.I. Logan native of Kompo. taken by me Clerk Loh Wei Kong. Police at Headquarters. on the May 7, 1940. and interpreted by

My name is Tseu Heng Loong, alias Tseu Ma Bi, age 47, native of Kompo, m/unemployed, residing in a hut (unnumbered) on Brenan Road, O.O.L.

Before the outbreak of the local hostilities, I was a fish hawker at Zikawei and through that business I was able to maintain the living of my family, which consisted of my wife and two children. In October, 1937, I was enlisted as a coolie to transport ammunition by the 4th Regiment, 52nd Brigade, 88 Division, which was fighting in the Shanghai Area. I worked in this capacity for a period of about 2½ month with a pay of \$1.00 per day. Following the withdrawal of the Chinese forces, I went to Zao Ka Doo where I traded as a vegetable hawker.

In April, 1939, while I was still a vegetable hawker, I met Zoen Yu Foong (單有鳳) (1st. accused) at Zao Ka Doo, with whom I have been acquainted for about six years. Zoen was formerly a worker in a certain cotton mill, the address of which I do not know. On that occasion he told me that he was connected with the "China Youth Anti-Japanese and Traitor Elimination Iron Blood Army" and advised me to join the organization. He stated that the object of the Army was to deal with traitors. I agreed and submitted to him two copies of my photograph. About ten days later I signed a form and joined the body. However, Zoen Yu Foong did not tell me the address of the organization, but communicated with me by letter addressed to my hut. I used to meet him in the Dah Chung Hwa Lodging House

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of
native of taken by me
at on the and interpreted by

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(大中华), in the French Concession (name of road unkown) in the vicinity of the Nanking Theatre.

The China Youth Anti-Japanese and Traitors' Elimination Iron Blood Army was operating in the suburbs of Shanghai, moving from time to time, in order to avoid detection of its activities by traitors. The commander was one Yang Heng Yee (楊恆義), but I had never met him. The Shanghai Branch of the Army was in charge of Zoen Yu Foong alias Wong Tseng Ming. (王正明) It consisted of three groups. I was appointed chief of the 3rd group; the other two groups are unknown to me. In my group were fifteen members who were located at Liuho until my arrest. Among those people were the following :-

- (1) Zung Kying Hsiang (陳金香), 23, Funing.
- (2) Wei Tai Ts (韋泰芝), 35, Funing.
- (3) Zung Ming Dau (鄭明道), 41, Kompo.
- (4) Siao Zang Tseng (蕭長珍), 39, Kompo.
- (5) Siao Tuh Piao (蕭德標), 30, Kompo.
- (6) Woo Nyoh Kwei (吳玉桂), 36, Kompo.
- (7) Tsu Ling Hai (朱林海), 32, Kompo.

Those members ~~were~~ were each paid \$30.00 per month, the money being handed over to me by Zoen Yu Foong on the 8th day of every month. I was not given any work until sometime in February, 1940, when Zoen Yu Foong instructed me to meet him at Fah Hwa Village. I met Zoen at a hut in the Fah Hwa Village, where he told me that the assassination of a

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of

Date: 1940 taken by me

at on the and interpreted by

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traitor would be carried out and instructed me to procure the assassins. I went to Liuho on the same day and on the following day brought to Shanghai three of my men named Zung Kying Hsiang (陳金香), Siao Zang Tseng (蕭大珍) and Ziao Tuh Piao (蕭德標), with three Mauser and one pistol (make unknown). Under the command of Zoen Yu Foong, we proceeded to Room 228, Central Hotel, 545 Canton Road, and assassinated Loh Yu Ding who was connected with the peace and National Salvation Army sponsored by the Wang Ching Wei clique. The assassination was carried out by Siao Zang Tseng and Siao Tuh Piao, while I took up observation on the ground floor of the hotel.

Sometime in March, 1940, I was instructed by Zoen Yu Foong to assassinate one Sze Tsing Yuan (施進源) alias Sze Siao Shi Tse (施小善) for his having connections with the Special Service Section of the Japanese Military in the Western District. Zoen did not attend the scene of assassination. I proceeded to the Yah Sze Loong, off Ferry Road, O.O.L. with Zung Kying Hsiang, Siao Zang Tseng, Siao Tuh Piao and Chu Ling Hai carrying four Mauser pistols. Several shots were fired by Chu Ling Hai at Sze Tsing Yuan after which we decamped.

The assassins came from Liuho through my arrangements. The mauser pistols were carried by Zung Kying Hsiang, Siao Zang Tseng, and Siao Tuh Piao, who returned to Liuho with the pistols after the assassination.

Signed: Tseu Heng Loong

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Wong Tseng King (王正明)
native of Chinkiang (鎮江) taken by me D.S.I. Logan
at Police Hdqrs. on the 3-5-40 and interpreted by Clerk Loh Wei Kong

U-418/4
q.1

My name is Wong Tseng King alias Zoen Yu Foong (单有凤), aged 29, native of Chinkiang, residing at 489 Rue Brenier de Montmorand. Prior to the outbreak of the local hostilities in August, 1937, I was employed in the Far East Saw Mill, Chow Ka Jao, Western Chapei, in which concern I operated for a period of eight years.

After the withdrawal of the Chinese forces from the Shanghai area, an organization entitled the "Traitors' Elimination Group" (劍奸團) was formed under the auspices of one LI TSCO SUNG (李述琛), who was in charge of the Special Services, appointed by the Chinese Military Commission of the National Government. I joined the organization through recommendation of Sung Feng Kiang (孫鳳崑), who was the chief of the Execution Section of the "Traitors' Elimination Group". I participated in the murder of LIEU KYI AN (劉謙安) and LIEU ONG FOH (劉鴻福). (F.I.R. 1687/38 Sinza).

Following the dissolution of the "Traitors' Elimination Group" in July, 1938, I joined the "China Youth Anti-Japanese and Traitor Elimination Iron Blood Army" through the recommendation of Sung Feng Kiang. Tsang Ching Loo (張勁蘆), a female, was the commander of the Army in question, while Sung Feng Kiang was the chief of the Special Service Corps of the Army. The office was established at Rue Chapsal, No. unknown and a branch at Loong Kung Lodging House, Rue Kraetzer. I was the chief of a Special Service Group under the

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of
 native of taken by me
 at on the and interpreted by

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command of Sung Feng Kiang. Tsang and Sung later surrendered to the Wang Ching Wei clique, but I refused to follow their example despite the advice of Sung Feng Kiang.

After the surrender of Tsang Ching Loo (張勤虛) and Sung Feng Kiang to the Wang Ching Wei Clique, I remained in my post as chief of a special service group of the China Youth Anti-Japanese and Traitor Elimination Iron Blood Army, which was then under the command of YANG HENG YEE (楊衡義). This army functions in the suburbs of Shanghai with secret rendezvous at Liuho, Quinsan and Western suburbs of Shanghai (exact addresses, I do not know). I was appointed to take charge of affairs of the army in Shanghai, with my home address, 489 Rue Brenier de Montmorand, as a secret rendezvous. Under my command were fourteen members whose names are as follows :-

- (1) Tseu Heng Lung (周恒龍) alias Tseu Ma Bi (周麻皮), 47, Kompo, (arrested)
- (2) Zung Kying Hsiang (陳金香), 23, Funing
- (3) Wei Tai Ts (韋泰芝), 35, Funing
- (4) Zung Ming Dau (鄭明道), 41, Kompo
- (5) Hsu Zang Fu (許長富), 40, Kompo
- (6) Siao Zang Tseng (蕭長榮), 39, Kompo
- (7) Kao Tsoh Sai (高竹山), 34, Kompo
- (8) Li Zang Lien (李長連), 30, Kompo
- (9) Siao Tuh Piao (蕭德標), 30, Kompo
- (10) Tsu Ling Hai (朱林海), 32, Kompo

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of
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- (11) Woo Nyoh Kwei (吳玉桂), 36, Kompo
- (12) Koh Siu Sai (郭秀山), 24, Kompo
- (13) Wong Yu Woo (王玉和), 30, Shinghwa
- (14) Lieu Kung Ning (劉公銀), 35 Kompo.

When I was in charge of the Shanghai Office of the Army, two cases of assassination were committed. The first case occurred on February 19, 1940 when one LOH YU DING (陸雨亭) alias LOH TSANG BING (陸章平) alias LOH YU LING (陸允林) was assassinated in Room 228, Central Hotel, 545 Canton Road. Loh was found to have assisted in the organization of the Peace and National Salvation Army sponsored by the Wang Ching Wei clique, whereupon I instructed the following persons to execute him :-

- (1) Tseu Heng Loong (周恒龍)
- (2) Zung Kying Hsiang (陳金香)
- (3) Siao Zang Tseng (蕭長珍)
- (4) Siao Tuh Piao (蕭德標).

On March 26, 1940, one named SZE TSING YUAN (施進源) alias SZE SIAO SHI TSE (施小喜子) was assassinated at Yah Tsz Loong, off Ferry Road, O.O.L., because he had connections with the Special Service Section of the Japanese Military in the Western District and was responsible for collecting information on the activities of the Army, as well as on the movements of anti-Wang Ching Wei elements. On the second occasion, Tseu Heng Lung, Zung Kying Hsiang, Siao Zang Tseng, Siao Tuh Piao and Chu

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of
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at on the and interpreted by

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Ling H-i participated in the assassination on my instructions. It is the object of the China Youth Anti-Japanese and Traitor Elimination Iron Blood Army to deal with the Chinese traitors, especially those working for the Wang Ching Wei clique and Japanese authorities.

Miss 26/5/40

D. C. (Special Branch).

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S. B. REGD.

No. S. D. 325. 1940

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE D.

CRIME DIARY.

Date

CRIME REGISTER No.:— Misc. 122/40 P.R.
C. I. Misc. 57/40.

Headquarters.....Division.

Crime Branch Police Station.

May 9, 1940

Diary Number:— 3.

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	Places visited in course of investigation each day

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

In accordance with the instructions of the D.C. (Crime) the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 5th accused, namely Wong Tsung Ming (王宗明), alias Zee Yue Fong (齊有鳳), Lieu Tuh Yoong (劉德榮), Tseu Hoong Loong (周鴻龍), alias Tseu Ho Bee (周洪碧), and Tsang Sai Yih (張賽義), were handed over to the Japanese Gendarmerie at 11 a.m. 9.5.40 against a receipt endorsed by Lieut. Tohita.

Spurlock
Officer-in-Charge S.B.(E.I.)

S. Craig
D. S. 325.

Special Branch

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S. S. C.

Headquarters

C.I.M.S. 57/40 Crime Branch

Transferred from C.I.M.S. 122/40 Foster Rd. 4.5.40

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Received Chan Ken Ko, No. 363 on 4/5/40 from
the Japanese Gendarmerie a request that the 5th accused
(Chang San Yin) should be handed over to them, together
with the other accused.

Ramsey

CC to S. S. C.

"B"

File.122/40(P.R.) Pootoo Road

May 1st,

40.

6.

On the 27.4.40, Shan Ken Ko, No. 342, dated 26.4.40, was received at Crime Branch Headquarters, C.I., requesting the handing over of the 1st accused Wong Tsung Ming, (王正明) alias See Yue Fong (謝有鳳), 2nd accused Lieu Tuh Yoong (劉徒綱) and 3rd accused Tseu Hoong Loong (周鴻龍) alias Tseu Mo Bee (周麻皮) to the Japanese Gendarmerie.

At 9.30 a.m. 1.5.40, D.I. Glover, D.S.I.

Wu Chen Mo, C.D.S. 47, C.D.C. 266 and the undersigned interrogated the accused Lee Tsung Hung (羅正衡), arrested and detained in the Police Hospital in connection with the assassination of Supt. Tan Shao Liang (譚紹良), F.I.R. 976/40 (BW), but he denied being a member of the China Youths Anti-Japanese and Traitors Elimination Iron Blood Army and on being confronted with the 1st accused, Wong Tsung Ming, he denied knowing him, the 1st accused also failed to recognise Lee Tsung Hung.

S. Craig
D. S. I.

CONFIDENTIAL

"B"

Winc.122/40 F.Rd. Pootoo Road

April 29, 40.

5.

In connection with this file, the undersigned omitted to mention in diary 1, the name of the 7th accused who was arrested at 7.30 p.m. 10.4.40 at 489 Rue Brenier de Montmorand together with the 1st accused's wife and two children, his particulars as reported hereunder were recorded in the Occurrence Book at Pootoo Road Station on the above date.

(7) Tsung Koh ~~Ng~~ (7/18/4), 28, Yangchow, S/Unemployed Barber, N. T. A.

The seventh accused was finger printed but has no previous criminal record and on being interrogated no information was elicited that would connect him with activities of the Anti-Japanese and Traitors Elimination Army, furthermore, he was not implicated by the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th accused.

He stated that he had previously cut the hair of the 1st accused's child and had visited his home to receive payment when he was arrested, this was corroborated by the 1st accused's wife.

At 2.30 p.m. 16.4.40, on the instructions of D.C. (Crime) the seven accused were transferred to and detained at Central Station and D.S. Craig, C.D.S. 47 and C.D.C. 286 temporary attached to Crime Branch Headquarters, C.I. for convenience and to conduct

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the case owing to lack of facilities at Pooteo Road station.

As a result of further interrogation the following cases all of a political nature, were elicited against the respective accused as enumerated hereunder:-

1st Accused - Murder of Tseu Chi Daung (徐紀堂)
Chief Tax Official, i/o Joss Paper
Bureau of the Reformed Government,
F.I.R. 309/39 (B.W.).

The 1st accused, although not actively participating, admits having knowledge that three persons, namely Sung Veong Kiang (沈鳳崑), Tsu Han Tsu (蔡漢土) and Seong Vung Foo (宋文富) (not arrested), all members of the Anti-Japanese and Traitors Elimination Iron Blood Army were responsible for the murder of Tseu Chi Daung, Chief Tax Official, i/o Joss Paper Tax Bureau of the Reformed Government. When this crime was committed, the 1st accused was residing in an upstairs room room at No. 7 Teepang Road. When he awoke at 6 a.m. 7.2.39 he found Sung Veong Kiang and the wife, (name unknown) of Seong Vung Foo sitting in his room when the latter informed him that she had arrived at about 5 a.m. and when admitted by the chief tourist she proceeded upstairs

and entered the 1st accused's room, where she waited, without arousing him, Sung Voong Kiang, Soong Vung Foo and Dau Mau Deu, arrived from Fah Hwa Village, at 6 a.m. same date. Soong Vung Foo's wife also informed the 1st accused that she had concealed one automatic and one Mauser pistol beneath her clothing, she having brought them from Fah Hwa Village for the purpose of assassinating Tseu Chi Daung. At 7 a.m. Soong Vung Foo armed with the automatic pistol and Dau Mau Deu armed with the Mauser pistol went out to assassinate Tseu Chi Daung. At about 9.30 a.m. 7.2.39, same date, Soong Vung Foo and Dau Mau Deu returned to the 1st accused's home, where they reported to Sung Voong Kiang that they had assassinated Tseu Chi Daung, whilst he was riding in private riesha along Sinna Road near Medhurst Road, Dau Mau Deu firing one shot at the back of the victim's head which took effect causing him to collapse in the riesha, immediately after Soong Vung Foo firing one shot at the victim's body. After reporting the assassination Soong Vung Foo and Dau Mau Deu then handed the pistols back to Sung Vung Foo's wife who concealed them beneath her clothing and then left the 1st accused's room returning to Fah Hwa Village, followed shortly afterwards by Sung Voong Kiang, Soong

Vung Foo and Dau Mau Deu.

Murder of Marquis Li Koh Jih (李國杰), Officer
i/c of the Ministry of Communications of the
Reformed Government. FIR 418/39 (B.W.)

The 1st accused further admits that at about 3.40 p.m. 21.2.39, on Sime Road near Gordon Road he concerned together with Soong Vung Foo (not arrested) and Dau Mau Deu (not arrested) had assassinated Marquis Li Koh Jih, in charge of the Ministry of Communications of the Reformed Government.

The 1st accused states that about 10 days prior to the assassination, Chang Ching Loo (張勁蘆) Commander-in-chief of the Anti-Japanese and Traitors Elimination Iron Blood Army received information to the effect that Marquis Li Koh Jih usually walked along Sime Road between 3 p.m. and 4 p.m. daily. Several days prior to the assassination Sung Young Kiang and Sung Vung Foo proceeded to Sime Road where the former pointed out the victim to the latter. On the morning of the crime, 21.2.39, Sung Young Kiang went to the 1st accused's home on Tampang Road and instructed him to meet him at a room, number Fourteen, at the

Sinza Lodging House, 841 Sinza Road at 2 p.m. that day. The 1st accused kept the appointment and on arrival found that Sung Voong Kiang, Soong Vung Foo and Dau Mau Dow were present in the room. Sung Voong Kiang gave the 1st accused and Dau Mau Dow an automatic pistol each whilst Soeng Vung Foo was given a Mauser pistol after which they proceeded on foot to the entrance of Sing Yuen Tsung (五原) alleyway, Sinza Road near Gordon Road where they waited until 3.40 p.m. when the victim together with one or two other male Chinese came out of the lane 1124 and walked west along Sinza Road being followed by the 1st accused and his two accomplices to a point about 30 yards east of Gordon Road when the 1st accused walked up close behind the victim, drew his pistol and fired one shot at the back of the victim's head, who dropped to the ground whereupon the 1st accused then fired two more shots into his body. After the shooting the 1st accused and his two unarrested accomplices walked east along Sinza Road returning to the Sinza Lodging House where they reported the assassination to Sung Voong Kiang and returned the pistols to him after which they separated, going to their respective homes. The 1st accused is unable to state where the

person/s accompanying Marquis Li Koh Jih went during and after the shooting as he paid no particular attention to them.

Murder of Loh Yue Ding (黎兩亭), Captain of
the 7th Division of the Peace and National
Reconstruction Army of the Reformed Government,
F.I.R. 774/40 Louisa.

The 1st and 3rd accused admit that they, concerned together with three others named Zung Kyung Hsiang (蔭全香), (not arrest), Sian Zank Tseng (蕭占珍), (not arrested), and Sian Tshu Fien (蕭佔芬) (not arrested), at about 6.10 p.m. 19.2.40 at Room 228, Central Hotel, 548 Canton Road, assassinated one named Loh Yue Ding. The 1st accused admits that the 3rd accused informed him that he had received a report from one Zung Kyung Hsiang, a member of the Anti-Japanese and Traitors Elimination Iron Blood Army, stationed at Iaiho, to the effect that the victim Loh Yue Ding was captain of the 7th division of the Peace and National Reconstruction Army of the Reformed Government and he was known to frequent a certain room in the Central Hotel, Canton Road.

On receipt of this information, the 1st accused instructed the 3rd accused to conduct discreet enquiries as a result of which the above information was found to be correct. The 3rd accused on the instructions of the 1st accused proceeded to Liuho and brought two other members of the organization and four pistols to Shanghai. At 10 a.m. 19.2.40 the 3rd accused reported to the 1st accused that Siau Zang Tseng, Siau Tuh Piao and Zung Kyung Hsiang had arrived in Shanghai and were staying at the home of the latter's friend in Fah Hwa Village and that they had brought the required pistols. The 1st accused then accompanied the 3rd accused to Fah Hwa Village where they discussed plans to carry out the assassination of Loh Yue Ding. About 1 p.m. 19.2.40, the 1st accused detained Zung Kyung Hsiang to go to the Central Hotel and ascertain if Loh Yue Ding was in his room. Zung Kyung Hsiang returned at 3 p.m. and reported in the affirmative.

At 4 p.m. same date, the 1st accused handed Tsou Hoong Leong, Siau Tuh Piao and Siau Zang Tseng a revolver pistol each, whilst he carried an automatic pistol after which they proceeded on foot to the Central Hotel where on arrival the 1st accused instructed Zung Kyung Hsiang to ascertain whether the intended victim, Loh Yue Ding,

were in his room, whilst the 1st and 3rd accused and their two other accomplices waited on the ground floor inside the hotel. On receiving a reply in the affirmative from Zung Kyung Hsiang, he then led the 1st, 3rd accused and their two other confederates upstairs to the second floor and pointed out Room 228 as that occupied by Loh Yue Ding after which Zung Kyung Hsiang left the hotel.

The 3rd accused and Siau Zang Tseng kept watch outside the room door whilst the 1st accused and Siau Tuh Piau entered the room and found the victim sitting on a chair beside a table near the wall. The 1st accused fired two shots at him and Siau Tuh Piau also fired at him. After the shooting, they went downstairs and on leaving the hotel separated and returned on foot via different routes to Fah Hwa Village where the pistols were handed back to Siau Tuh Piau who together with Siau Zang Tseng and Zung Kyung Hsiang, returned to Liuhe.

The 1st and 3rd accused then proceeded to their respective homes.

Murder of Pan Zung Yung (潘眾榮) May 1939 French Concession.

The 1st accused further admits that although he did not actually participate in the assassination of Pan Zung Tung, officer in charge of the Shipping Administration of the Reformed Government, during May 1939 on Boulevard de Montigny, one named Wong Yue Ling (王友林), a member of the China Youth Anti-Japanese and Traitors Elimination Iron Blood Army had committed this crime on his instructions. The 1st accused states that about the middle of April 1939 he visited Miss Chang Ching Loo (張勁盧) Commander-in-chief of the above organization, then residing at the Loong Kong (龍宮) Lodging House, Rue Kreatzer, and was informed by her to the effect that Pan Zung Tung, mentioned above, had been collecting unusually high taxes from various boatmen and also obtaining passes for the Chinese public to enable them to proceed into Japanese occupied territory and for which he was charging exorbitant fees for his services and in view of his activities it would be necessary to assassinate him. Chang Ching Loo then instructed the 1st accused to detail Wong Yue Ling to assassinate Pan Zung Tung. As a result of enquiries regarding the movements of the intended victim Wong Yue Ling learned that he usually walked past the Chinese Y.M.C.A.,

Boulevard de Montigny every day, and armed with a pistol, supplied by Chang Ching Loo, he kept observation outside the above premises for approximately 20 days, but Pan Zung Tung failed to put in an appearance. Wong Yue Ling failed to make any report to the 1st accused, however, three or four days later he read in a Chinese newspaper, the Sun Pao (1/18) 12.5.39 issue, that Wong Yue Ling had been apprehended by the French Police for the murder of Pan Zung Tung whom he stabbed to death with a dagger outside the Chinese Y.M.C.A., Boulevard de Montigny.

Apart from the eight political cases outlined in Diaries 3 & 4 the only other offences committed in the Settlement in which charges could be preferred against four of the seven accused are attempted extortion and extortion both of a semi-political nature, reported in Diary 4, sheet 8, and are enumerated hereunder for clarification.

1st and 2nd Accused.

Att. Extortion of \$3,000.00 from the Yu Sing
(~~4~~折) Cotton Mill 400 Nanking Road (Original case)

The 1st accused admits that on 29.3.40, owing to not receiving any financial aid from the Chungking

Government, he instructed the 2nd accused to write a letter to the Zau Sing (肇興) Cotton Mill, 420 Impai Road, requesting a subscription of \$3,000.00 to support the China Youth Anti-Japanese and Traitors Elimination Iron Blood Army and enable them to continue their activities.

At about 3 p.m. 1.4.40 this letter was delivered to the factory by one named Lee Te Yee (黎子義), a member of the organization, who handed it to the Lien Kee Te (連基德) Private watchman, on duty at the front gate, the latter in turn handing the letter to the accountant, Mr Yung Hou (吳永侯). The accountant opened and read the letter which contained no threats but requested \$3,000.00 to support the member of the aforementioned organization. (Translation of letter already submitted). At about 10 a.m. 2.4.39 Mr Yung Hou received a telephone message from the 1st accused requesting the payment of the \$3,000.00 but he informed him that the management of the Zau Sing Cotton Mill were unable to subscribe such a large amount and suggested that this sum should be raised from the Cotton Mill Owners Federation.

On the 5.4.40 a further telephone message was received at the mill from the 1st accused stating that if the money was not paid he would send an armed man

5/12.

to the mill also that he had assassinated one traitor named Sze Ching Yuen (施經源) alias Sze Siau Fai Ts (施少斐), in Wah S Loong, off Ferry Road, C.O.L. (Misc. 107/40 P.R.). As a result of these threats by telephone Mr Yung Hou became afraid and reported the case at Poootoo Road Station (vide Diary 1).

At 10 a.m. 10.4.40, the 1st accused visited the Mill when he was informed by the watchman that none of the office staff were present but he could return at 2 p.m. same date. Meanwhile Mr Yung Hou reported this visit at Poootoo Road Station and detectives were posted in the mill offices resulting in the arrest of the 1st accused when he again visited the mill on that date, 10.4.40.

Questioned, the 2nd accused admits his complicity in this offence inasmuch as he wrote the letter requesting the sum of \$3,000.00.

Statement taken from 1st accused, copy of translation attached. This offence included in 2nd accused's original statement, copy of translation already forwarded. (This case is not yet the subject of a P.I.R.).

5/13.

1st, 2nd, 3rd and 5th Accused.

Extortion of \$65.00 from the Tsung Tsong (忠成)

Weaving & Dyeing Factory, 841 Ferry Road.

During the course of interrogation the 1st, 2nd 3rd and 5th accused further admit that on the 22.12.39 they concerned together extorted the sum of \$65.00 from the Tsung Tsong (忠成) Weaving and Dyeing Factory, 841 Ferry Road. The 1st accused states that on the 16th December 1939, he instructed the 2nd accused to write a letter to the abovenamed factory, requesting financial assistance to support the China Youth Anti-Japanese and Traitors Elimination Iron Blood Army engaged in the assassination of traitors. This letter was sent through the post office. At about 8 a.m. 18.12.39 the 1st accused telephoned to the factory asking if they had received his letter but he received a reply in the negative. On the 20.12.39 the 2nd accused, on the instructions of the 1st accused wrote a second letter to the Tsung Tsong Weaving & Dyeing Factory again requesting monetary assistance also inferring that they should trace the letter dated and posted on the 16.12.39 as it was of great importance to the factory. This letter was delivered by the 5th accused who handed it to Yeong Hua Zung (榮華庄) accountant employed at

the factory. At about 9 p.m. 21.12.39 the 1st accused telephoned to Yoeng Hwa Zung asking him whether he had received any letter and received a reply in the affirmative at the same time he was requested to visit the factory and discuss the matter.

On the 22.12.39 the 1st accused visited the factory and requested \$400.00 but after negotiating with Yoeng Hwa Zung he received the sum of \$65.00. Out of this sum the 2nd and 3rd accused received \$30.00 and \$15.00 respectively, well knowing it to have been extorted from the Tsung Tsong Weaving and Dyeing Factory. Questioned the 2nd, 3rd and 5th accused admitted their complicity in this case as stated by the 1st accused.

Detectives, led by the accused, visited the Tsung Tsong Weaving and Dyeing Factory, 341 Ferry Road where the 1st accused's statement was verified and found correct at the same time obtaining the two letters, copies of translations attached. Yoeng Hwa Zung also identified the 1st accused as the man, to whom he paid the \$65.00 on the 22.12.39. (Not reported to Police, no F.I.R. yet entered).

1st and 2nd accused.

Extortion of \$100.00 from the Yoong
Poong (永豐) Weaving & Dyeing Factory,
number unknown, Singapore Road, C.O.L.

The 1st and 2nd accused admit that during March 1940 they concerned together extorted the sum of \$100.00 from the Yoong Poong (永豐) Weaving and Dyeing Factory, No. ? Singapore Road. During March 1940, the 2nd accused on the instructions of the 1st accused wrote a letter to the above factory demanding monetary assistance to support the members of the China Youth Anti-Japanese and Traitors Elimination Iron Blood Army.

The 1st accused admits that he visited this factory and as a result of negotiations obtained \$100.00 which was paid out in various sums to members of the above organization. Questioned, the 2nd accused admits his complicity by the fact that he wrote the letter to the factory in question.

During the course of enquiry no evidence was elicited against the Kee Wong Wu (吴金武), wife of 1st accused, 4th, 6th and 7th accused that would connect them with any criminal or political offences or of working in conjunction with the China Youth Anti-Japanese and Traitors Elimination Iron Blood

Army, furthermore, they have not been implicated by the 1st, 2nd, 3rd or 5th accused.

With reference to the 35 photographs and 12 cards bearing the antecedents of the persons whose photographs are attached to the cards, the photographs were identified by the 1st accused and their names and all available information regarding each individual is enumerated on the attached list, whilst particulars of the latter are contained in the translation received from Special Branch Headquarters, translation already forwarded.

The 3rd accused who was arrested in connection with Misc. 621/39 (S.) and was suspected to have been concerned in Armed Robbery, on Ferry Road, Misc. 209/39 (G.Rd.) was handed over to the Japanese Gendarmerie Headquarters, 94 Jessfield Road from where he was later released. The 3rd accused was closely interrogated regarding the above crime but emphatically denied being concerned or having any knowledge of same, furthermore, two persons arrested and charged from Gordon Road Station did not implicate him in their statements or in open Court and deny knowing him. (Vide Misc. 209/39 G.Rd.).

It should be mentioned that the 1st accused who is one of the principals of the China Youth Anti-

Japanese and Traitors Elimination Iron Blood Army holding a responsible position and he being very patriotic it was extremely difficult to elicit information regarding the political activities of the abovementioned organization, especially the offences in which he participated.

The following is a complete list of offences reported in Diaries 4 and 5 with which the respective accused are connected.

- 1) 1st Accused : Attempted Murder of Liou Kyi An (劉基安) and Liou Ong Yeh (劉永業) officials of the Salt Gabelle of the Reformed Government, P.I.R.1687/38 Singa.
- 2) 1st accused : Attempted Murder of Zam Shih Chuen (曾士全) Director-General Consolidated Tax Bureau of the Reformed Government, P.I.R.2511/38 (C.)
- 3) 1st accused : Murder of Kang Sun Rue (康森瑞) Detective Sub-Inspector, Shanghai City Government Police Bureau, off Connaught Road, C.C.L. (1.2.39).
- 4) 1st & 3rd accused : Murder of See Ching Hui Te (謝清輝) (T.W.B.3)

alias S Ching Yuen (施進源)

Vah S Loong off Ferry Road, O.O.L.

Mac. 107/40 (P.R.).

- 5) 1st accused : Murder of Tseu Chi Daung (周紀堂)
Chief Tax Official i/c Joas Paper
Tax Bureau of the Reformed Government
F.I.R. 309/39 (E.W.).
- 6) 1st accused : Murder of Marquis Li Koh Jih (李國璽),
Official i/c Ministry of Communication
of the Reformed Government, F.I.R.
418/39 (E.W.)
- 7) 1st, 3rd accused : Murder of Loh Tue Ding (羅瑞丁)
Captain of 7th Division of the Peace
and Reconstruction Army of the
Reformed Government, F.I.R. 774/40(L.)
- 8) 1st accused : Murder of Fan Zang Tung (范張彤)
Official i/c Shipping Administration
of the Reformed Government during
May 1939 on Boulevard de Montigny,
French Concession.
- 9) 1st & 2nd accused : Attempted Extortion of \$3000.00
from the Sun Sing (昇興) Cotton Mill
420 Mayai Road.

5/19.

- 10) 1st, 2nd, 3rd & 5th accused : Extortion of \$65.00
from the Tsung Tsong (振中) Weaving
and Dyeing Factory, 841 Ferry Road.
- 11) 1st & 2nd Accused : Extortion of \$100.00
from the Yoong Foong (永豐) Weaving
and Dyeing Factory, No. 7 Singapore
Road, O.O.L.

With the exception of the attempted extortion
at the Zau Sing Cotton Mill and extortion from the Tsung
Tsong Weaving and Dyeing Factory none of the above crimes
have been reconstructed nor has witness been called for
the purpose of identification.

None of the accused have appeared before the
S.S.D.Court.

Statements taken and copies of translations
are attached.

S. B. Craig
~~Sup. X.C.S.(S.I.)~~

S. B. Craig
D. S. 2000

Photographs of members of the an-Japanese
and Traitors Elimination Army, No. 3 Section.

1. Tseu Hoong Loong(周仲隆), alias Tseu Mo Bee(周麻仔) arrested 11.4.40.
2. Zung Kyung Hsiang(郑景翔), age 23, Funing, Kompo, former mill worker, joined February 1939, at present operating in Liuho. Was one of the persons concerned in the assassinations of Sz Siau Hsi Ts(施小喜子) 5 a.m. 26.3.40 Misc.107/40 P'Rd. and Loh Yue Ding(罗雨亭) vide F.I.R.774/40(L).
3. Wei Tai Ts(韦泰芝), 35, Kompo, formerly a farmer in Kompo, joined in February 1939, at present operating in Liuho.
4. Tsung Ming Dau(郑明道), 41, Kompo, formerly a member of the Yencheng Volunteer Corps. Joined February 1939, at present operating at Lihho.
5. Hsu Zang Foo(许长富), 40, Kompo, formerly a farmer, joined February 1939 in Shanghai, at present operating in Liuho.
6. Siau Zang Tseng(萧长珍), 39, Kompo, formerly a farmer, joined at Shanghai February 1939, concerned in the assassinations of Sze Siau Hsi Ts(施小喜子) vide Misc.107/40 Poctoo Road and Loh Yue Ding F.I.R.774/40 (L) at present operating at Liuho.
7. Koh Tsch Sai(高竹山), 34, Kompo, formerly a farmer, joined February 1939, at present operating at Liuho.
8. Lee Zang Lien(李长连), 34, Kompo, formerly a farmer, joined February 1939, at present operating Liuho.
9. Siau Tuh Piao(萧徒骠), 30, Kompo, formerly a farmer, joined February 1939, concerned in assassinations of Sze Siau Hsi Ts(施小喜子) vide Misc.107/40 P'Rd., and Loh Yue Ding(罗雨亭) vide F.I.R.774/40 (L), at present operating in Liuho.
10. Tsu Ling Hai(朱林海), 32, Kompo, formerly a farmer, joined February 1939, concerned in assassination of Sze Siau Hsi Ts(施小喜子) vide Misc.107/40 PR, at present operating in Liuho.
11. Woo Kyeh Kwei(吴玉桂), 36, Kompo, formerly a soldier, joined February 1939 at Shanghai, at present operating in Liuho.
12. Kew Siau Sui(郭秀山), 34, Kompo, formerly a farmer, joined

No. 3 Section

(2)

February 1939 in Shanghai at present operating in Liuho.

13. Wong Nyoh Woo(王玉祚), 35, Kompo, formerly a farmer in Kompo, joined February 1939 in Shanghai, at present operating in Liuho.
14. Lieu Koong Ying(黎公英), 35, Kompo, formerly a farmer in Kompo, joined Shanghai, February 1939, at present operating at Liuho.
15. Yu Ah Kung(吴阿恭), 18, Kompo, formerly a mill worker, Kung Dah No.4 Cotton Mill, Singapore Road, residing in a straw hut, Wah Hwei Yao Village, off Ferry Road, O.O.L. joined February 1940 at present operating Liuho.
16. Lee Ts Yee(李子義), 28, Kompo, former occupation unknown, joined 3.4.40 at Shanghai, at present operating in Liuho.
17. Phen Tuh Pai(潘德才), 30, Kompo, former profession unknown friend of Lee Ts Yee(李子義) (No.16) joined 3.4.40 in Shanghai, at present operating in Liuho.

Members' names, no photograph

18. Wong Yue Ling(王友林), 27, Anhwei, formerly a soldier, chief of the Special Service Squad of 2nd Section, joined about November 1938, at the Loong Kung(龍宮) Lodging House, Rue Kratzer, arrested on or about March 1939 by French Police for the assassination of Phen Tsung Teung(潘仲東) who was stabbed to death outside Y.M.C.A., Rue de Montigny, believed to have been deported to Wenchow.
19. Chu Tunk Iao(朱東耀), 32, Anhwei, formerly a soldier, chief of No.1 Section, joined January 5th 1940 in Shanghai, now operating in Anhwei.
20. Yang Hong Nyil(楊洪錦), 35, Shantung, former occupation unknown, Commander-in-chief of guerrilla units at present operating in Soochow, Quamen, Liuho, Lation, Keeling, since August 1939, present whereabouts unknown.

21. Soong Yung Foo (宋文富), 29, Kompo, former occupation unknown, joined during the early part of 1939 in Shanghai concerned in attempted assassination of Zau Shih Chuen (邵式華) (Cent. F.I.R. 2511/38), assassination of Kung Zeu Pao (耿赤袍), O.O.L., Tseu Kyi Daung (周紀堂) F.I.R. 309/39 (BW) and Marquis Li Koh Jih (李國芝), F.I.R. 418/39(BW)., at present at Nanking, believed to have joined the Wang Ching Wei party.
22. Dou Kau Deu (周至復), 22, Kompo, former profession unknown, joined about March 1939 in Shanghai, concerned in assassination of Kung Zeu Pao (耿赤袍), Sing Kong Li off Connaught Road, O.O.L. and assassination of Tseu Kyi Daung (周紀堂), F.I.R. 309/39 (BW), and Marquis Li Koh Jih (李國芝) F.I.R. 418/39., (BW) present whereabouts unknown.
23. Lee Tsao Sung (李楚深), age about 40, native of Kompo, a Military Officer, Commander-in-chief of anti-Japanese and Traitors Elimination Army of 3rd Division, arrived Shanghai in 1938. Ordered Wong Tsung Ming (王正明), alias Kee Yee Fong (渾有鳳) (arrested) and Sih Kwei Sung (薛貴生)(dead) returned to Chungkiang in September 1939.
24. Chang Ching Lee (張敬麗) female, 24, Kompo, Commander 3rd Division, took over command of 3rd Division from Lee Tsao Sung (李楚深), Ordered the assassination of Zau Shih Chuen, F.I.R. 2511/38 (C.), Tseu Kyi Daung, F.I.R. 309/39 (BW) and Kung Zeu Pao, O.O.L. and Marquis Li Koh Jih (李國芝) F.I.R. 418/39 (BW) organization disbanded during July 1939 when she surrendered to Wang Ching Wei's party and was commander of the Peace and National Reconstruction Corps at Nanking. She attempted to commit suicide 16.3.40 at Shanghai and was taken to the Foo Ming Hospital, N. Szechuan Road suffering from bullet wound in chest. Unknown whether she succumbed or not. vide Sun Pao (申報) issued 23.3.40.
25. Sung Yoeng Kiang (宋成康), 29, Fusing, Kompo, formerly employed,

at the Far Eastern Wood Factory, Chungsan Road, Chapei, joined February or March 1938. He received orders from Chang Ching Loo (張敬廉) to assassinate Zau Shih Chuen (邵式重), F.I.R. 2511/38 (C.), Tseu Kyi Daung (周紀產), 309/39 (BW) and Kung Zeu Pau, O.O.L. Marquis Li Koh Jih (李國基) F.I.R. 418/39 (BW). He instructed Wong Tsung Ming (王忠明) alias Zee Yue Fong (謝有鳳) and other members of the organization to execute these orders.

26. Ma Ts Gee (馬廷桂), 26, Kompo, former occupation unknown, engaged in guerrilla work prior to joining Lee Soo Sung's party and working together until same was disbanded September 1938. Present whereabouts unknown.
27. Lee Siau San Ts (李小三子), alias Lee Yue Fong (李有鳳), 27, Kompo, former occupation unknown, joined November 1938 was active until the group disbanded September 1938. Present whereabouts unknown.
28. Lee Yao Gee (李耀桂), killed during an encounter with the Japanese Military at Pah Hsing Jing (巴興井), Western of Shanghai February 1939.
29. Koh Siau An (柯筱安), 23, Kompo, former occupation unknown, active member from Nov. 1938 to September 1939 when the organisation disbanded he returned to the country his present whereabouts unknown.

Photographs of members of the Anti-Japanese &
Traitors Elimination Army, No.2 Section.

1. Tsang Yeo Kong (張堯康), age about 31, former occupation unknown, native of Shantung, at present operating in Shantung.
2. Zsu Ts Yoong (齊志榮), age about 25, native of Shantung, former occupation unknown, at present operating in Shantung.
3. Fong Zau Kyung (方兆卿), age about 26, native of Shantung, former occupation unknown, at present operating in Shantung.
4. Wong Ming (王敏文), age 21, native of Shantung, former occupation unknown, at present operating in Shantung.
5. Lee Pah Hung (李伯衡), age 22, native of Shantung, former occupation unknown, at present operating in Shantung.
6. Wong Tuh Piao (王德標), age about 30, native of Shantung, former occupation unknown, at present operating in Shantung.
7. Yang Z Yee (楊志義), age 28, native of Funing, left from organization when it was disbanded during February 1939, at present employed at the Shanghai Leather Factory, No. Brenen Road, O.O.L., present residing at Siau Hsing Village, near the end of Singapore Road, O.O.L.
8. Lee S Hai (李世海), age 35, native of Shantung, former occupation unknown, at present operating in Shantung.
9. Huh Tsung Yah (胡宗亞), age 50, native of Anhwei, former occupation unknown, disbanded February 1939, at present residing in Soochow.
10. Name unknown, disbanded February 1939, present locality unknown.
11. Zung Tuh Ts'oong (忠德忠), age 27, native of Nanking, former occupation unknown, disbanded in February 1939, at present whereabouts unknown.
12. Sung Jih San (宋芝三), age 32, native of Kome, former occupation unknown, disbanded in February 1939, returned to Yencheng, Kome, present address and activities unknown.
13. Lee Peo Liang (李寶良), age 28, native of Kome, joined 3rd Section in December 1938, at Linhe, was in Shanghai for three weeks returning to Linhe on 6.1.40. Wounded at Linhe

on or about 3.4.40 during an armed conflict between guerillas and the Peace and National Reconstruction Corps. At present in Liuho.

14. Tsang Tsu Chun (張才春), age 32, native of Shantung, former profession unknown, active in Shanghai from September 1938 to July 1939, disbanded on latter date, now operating in Shantung.
15. Ming Kwaung Zung (明廣成), age 20, native of Shantung, former profession unknown, active in Shanghai from September 1938 till July 1939, when he left the organization. Now operating in Shantung.

Translation of a letter addressed to "Young Woong"
Leaving and Dyeing Factory, from Special Service
Headquarters of the 3rd Division of the China
Youth Anti-Japanese and Traitors Elimination

Iron & Blood Army.

December 16th. 1939.

On commencement of the current hostilities on
13.8.37 our division, acting on instructions of the
Superior Military Authorities, was despatched to Shanghai
to resist enemy's invasion.

We have been fighting against our enemies at
Chapei, Tiosung, Au-san, and Lo-tien etc. for a
period of over three months, and consequently due
to the strategic reasons we were again despatched
to reinforce our comrades at Ta-zang.

We pledged to defend this line with the last
drop of our blood, and, therefore, we had vigorous
hostiles with our enemies.

Eventually we received orders from the Superior
Military Authorities, instructing us to retreat from
this line.

In the middle of November, we were instructed
to re-organize our division into guerrilla units, and
our duties are to exterminate traitors.

In compliance with the above order we have
completed about 20 cases.

Well knowing that the management of your factory
is patriotic and has no connection with the enemies we
hereby respectfully request you to permit us to make some
important negotiations with you. Don't be afraid.

Captain of the Special Service
Headquarters (Chopped) : Wong Tsung Ming.
Commander of the 3rd Division :
(Chopped) : Yang Heng Nyi.

Chopped : Special Service Headquarters
of the China Youth Anti-Japanese and
Traitors Elimination Iron & Blood Army.

Translation of a letter addressed to Tsung
Tsoong Dyeing & Weaving Factory by Special
Service Section Headquarters of the China
Youth Anti-Japanese & Traitors Elimination
Iron Blood Army

20-12-39.

Sir,

On the 16th inst. we sent you a letter, which, if not received, should be traced without fail, as it is of great importance to your factory.

After the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities on the 13-8-37, we were rushed here to repulse the Japanese attacks on Chapei, Woosung, Paoshan, Lotien and other localities. After a severe battle which lasted for more than three months, we were ordered by our high command to reinforce the troops fighting at Tazang, and it was at this place that we valiantly repelled the enemy with great sacrifices. We eventually withdrew from the area on instructions received from our high command. Whilst retreating from Nantao we reorganised ourselves into a guerilla unit, which has been responsible for more than 20 cases of assassination perpetrated against traitors in the outskirts of Shanghai.

As we have lost contact with the Chungking authorities which accounts for our lack of funds, it is earnestly requested that you, being true patriots and not a dealer in enemy goods, will subsidise our military supplies to the best of your ability so that our work will be more active than ever.

Commander of 3rd Division (Chopped: Yang Hong Yee)

Chief of Special Service (Chopped: Wong Tsung Ming)
Section.

SPECIAL SERVICE SECTION HQRS. (Chopped).

further

Wong Tsung Ming (王宗明) alias Zee Yue Pong.

x D. S. Craig

C.B.H.C.C.L.

23.4.40.

During February 1939, I was residing in an upstairs rear room of a house, number forgotten, Tszepong Road. At about 8 a.m. date forgotten(7.2.39) I awoke and found Sung Voong Kiang (宋永康), not arrested and the wife of Soong Yung Foo, name unknown, sitting in my room. I asked them why they had paid me such an early visit whereupon, the wife of Soong Yung Foo replied, that she had arrived at about 5 a.m. from Bah Hwa Village bringing with her two pistols for the purpose of assassinating Tseu Chi Daung (周紀堂) chief of the Joss Paper Tax Bureau of the Reformed Government, the assassination to be carried out that day. She also explained that at 6 a.m. Sung Voong Kiang, Soong Yung Foo (宋永芳) (not arrested) and Dau Mau Deu (陶毛德) (not arrested), also arrived at my home. She further stated that she had handed the pistols to Sung Voong Kiang who in turn handed one each to Soong Yung Foo and Dau Mau Deu. At about 7 a.m., same date, (7.2.39) Soong Yung Foo armed with an automatic pistol and Dau Mau Deu armed with a Mauser pistol, on the instructions of Sung Voong Kiang, had gone out to assassinate Tseu Chi Daung.

At about 9.30 a.m. (7.2.39) Soong Yung Foo and Dau Mau Deu returned to my home when they reported that they had assassinated Tseu Chi Daung whilst he was riding on a private ricksha along Sinc Road near Midhurst Road. Dau Mau Deu stated that he went up behind the ricksha and fired one shot at the back of the victim's head which took effect causing him to collapse in the ricksha. Immediately after Soong Yung Foo also fired a shot at his stomach.

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After reporting the assassination to Sung Voong Kiang, Dau Yau Deu and Soong Yung Foo handed their pistols back to the wife of Soong Yung Foo who concealed them beneath her clothing, she then left for Wah Hwa Village, followed shortly afterwards by Sung Voong Kiang, Soong Yung Foo and Dau Yau Deu.

Signed and thumbprinted: Wong Teung Ming.

further

Zee Yue Fong (卓有风), alias Wong Tsiung Ming

x D.S. Craig, C.D.S. 42, C.D.C. 266.

C.B.H.Q.C.1.

22.4.40

During February 1939, Soong Yung Foo (宋文富) (not arrested), Dau Hau Deu (劉毛頭) and I received instructions from one named Chang Ching Loo (張勤盧) (not arrested) to assassinate Li Kwok Jih (李國立), in charge of the ministry of Communications of the Reformed Gov't, about 10 days prior to the proposed assassination, Chang Ching Loo was in receipt of information that the intended victim walked along Sinza Road, near Gordon Road, between 3 and 4 p.m. everyday. Soong Yung Foo was first led by Sung Voong Kiang (沈凤岗) to Sinza Road to view the identity of the victim. After 5 or 6 days had elapsed, Sung Voong Kiang came to my home on Tsoenong Road and told me to be present at a certain room (No. forgotten) in Sinza Lodging House at 2 p.m. that day (21.2.39) preparatory to carrying out the assassination. On arrival there at the appointed time I saw Sung Voong Kiang, Soong Yung Foo and Dau Hau Deu were all present. Sung Voong Kiang issued Dau Hau Deu and myself an auto. pistol each, whilst Soong Yung Foo was given a Mauser pistol. Soong Yung Foo, Dau Hau Deu and I then proceeded to the entrance of Seu Lai Tsung alleyway, Sinza Road, near Gordon Road, where we waited until about 4 p.m. when two or three persons were seen coming out of the alleyway and turn east along Sinza Road. Soong Yung Foo pointed one of them to us as the victim Li Kwok Jih. We followed them and I fired a shot at the back of the victim's head, whereupon he collapsed on the ground and I fired two more shots at him. I don't know where the person accompanying the victim went during and after the shooting. Dau Hau Deu, Soong Yung Foo and I made good our escape and walking east along Sinza Road, returned to the Sinza Lodging House.

- 2 -

where I reported to Sung Voong Viang that Li Kok Jih had been assassinated and I, Sung Yung Foo and Lau Yau Yeu returned our pistols to him after which we separated going to our respective homes.

Signed and thumbprinted: Zee Yue Fong.

further

/ Zee Yue Fong(卓有鳳) alias Wong Tseng Ming.

x D.S.Craig, C.D.S.48, C.D.C.266

C.B.H.C.C.1.

22.4.40

During February 1940 Tseu Hung Loong(周恒隆)(3rd accused) reported to me that a member of his subordinate staff named Zung Kyung Hsiang(聶金香)(not arrested) stationed at Liuho, had obtained an intelligence report to the effect that one Loh Yue Ding, the Captain of the 7th Company of the Peace and Salvation Army under Tang Ching Wei's Regime, had been frequenting and using a certain room on the 2nd floor of the Central Hotel as his meeting place. I detailed Tseu Hung Loong to make discreet enquiries into this affair. About a fortnight later, Tseu Hung Loong came to my home together with Zung Kyung Hsiang when they reported that enquiries showed that Loh Yue Ding was definitely a traitor. I then instructed Tseu Hung Loong to proceed to Liuho for the purpose of soliciting the aid of Siau Tuh Piao(蕭德樞)(not arrested) and Siau Zang Tseng (蕭長珍)(not arrested) and also to bring three mauser pistols and one auto. pistol from there. About two days later, at about 10 a.m.(19.2.40) Tseu Hoong Loong came to my home and reported that Siau Zang Tseng, Siau Tuh Piao and Zung Kyung Hsiang had arrived at the home of the latter's friend in Fah Hwa Village and had also brought the required pistols with them. I then accompanied Tseu to the rendezvous in Fah Hwa Village, where our plans were thoroughly discussed. At about 1 p.m. even date, I detailed Zung Kyung Hsiang to go to the Central Hotel and ascertain whether Loh Yue Ding was present in his room. Zung returned at about 3 p.m. when he reported that the victim was in his room. At about 4 p.m. I armed with an auto. pistol, Tseu Hoong Loong, Siau Tuh Piao and Siau Zang Tseng each armed

with a Mauser pistol, were led by Zung Kyung Hsiang to the Central Hotel. After arriving there at about 6 p.m. I instructed Zung Kyung Hsiang to find out if Loh Yue Ding was still in his room, whilst the rest of us remained downstairs. After Zung had informed us of the victim's presence in his room, we were led by him to the 2nd floor where directly after pointing out the room to us, he went away. Teau Hoong Loong and Siau Zang Tseng kept watch outside the door whilst Siau Tuh Piau and I entered the room. On seeing Loh Yue Ding sitting in a chair, I fired two shots at him and then Siau Tuh Piau also opened fire, after which the victim collapsed on the floor. We two then left the room and escaped downstairs together with Siau Zang Tseng and Teau Hoong Loong. All of us immediately returned to Fah Hwa Village, where after handing the pistols to Siau Tuh Piau, Siau Zang Tseng and Zung Kyung Hsiang to be taken back to Liuho, Teau Hoong Loong and I returned to our respective homes.

Cross-marked and Thumbyprinted--Zee Yue Bo

Kompo

Further Tseu Hung Loong (徐衡龍), alias (徐衡龍),
x D.S.Craig, I.D.S.47, C.D.C.266.

C.B.H.Q.

22.4.40

My name is Tseu Hung Loong, age 47, native of Kompo,
unemployed, residing in a certain hut on Brennan Road.

In February, 1940, information was obtained by me from a subordinate, named Zung Kyung Shan to the effect that Loh Yue Ding (陸雨亭), Captain of the Seventh Corps, National Peace and Salvation Army under Wang Ching Wei, often engaged a room of the Central Hotel as a rendezvous, so I intended to put this traitor to end. I then reported the matter to Zee Yue Fong (翠有鳳) (1st accused), who on receipt of this information, told me to make further enquiries as to Loh's movements. After a lapse of about ten days, Zung Kyung Hsiang (陳金香) again reported to me that Loh Yue Ding permanently engaged a certain room on the 2nd floor of the Central Hotel. I then led him to Zee Yue Fong and reported the above fact to him which he instructed me to go to Liuho to get some men and pistols. I told Zung to proceed to Liuho and carry out these instructions. Later Zung got two men one Siau Tuh Pian (蕭德標) (not arrested) and Siau Zang Tseng (蕭長榮) (not arrested), and three Mauser pistols and one automatic pistol from Liuho and on their arrival at Shanghai I met them in the home of one of Zung Kyung Hsiang's friends in west Fah Wah Village.

On the 19.4.40, a.m., I went to Zee Yue Fong and told him that men and pistols have arrived from Liuhs. I then accompanied him to the abovementioned place where he met the others. At about 1 p.m. the same afternoon the same day (19.4.40) Zung Kyung Hsiang was instructed to make enquiries whether Loh Yue Ding was in the room and on his return at about 3 p.m.,

Zung reported that Loh was in the room of the hotel.

At about 4 p.m. 19.2.40, Siau Tuh Piau, Siau Zang Tseng and I each armed with Mauser pistol whilst Kee Yue Fong with an automatic pistol, led by Zung, proceeded to the Central Hotel where on arrival Kee Yue Fong ordered Zung to proceed upstairs and first ascertain if Loh was in his room. He returned and reported in the affirmative and we followed him upstairs to the 2nd floor where he pointed out Loh's room and left us. Kee Yue Fong and Siau Tuh Piau entered the room and fired several shots at Loh whilst I and Siau Zang Tseng stood outside the room door on watch.

The assassination being completed we went downstairs and made our escape, separating and returning to West Yuh Wah Village where the pistols were handed to Siau Tuh Piau and Siau Zung Tseng who eventually took same back to Liuho. I then returned to my home.

Cross marked and thumbprinted: Teu Hung Loeng.

Kompo

Further Tseu Hung Loong (周恒鏞), like Tseu a native,
x D.S.Craig, I.D.S.47, C.D.S.266.

C.B.H.Q.

22.4.40

My name is Tseu Hung Loong, age 47, native of Kompo,
unemployed, residing in a certain hut on Brennan Road.

In February, 1940, information was obtained by me from a subordinate, named Zung Kying Shan to the effect that Loh Yue Ding (陸雨亭), Captain of the Seventh Corps, National Peace and Salvation Army under Wang Ching Wei, often engaged a room of the Central Hotel as a rendezvous, so I intended to put this traitor to end. I then reported the matter to Zee Yue Fong (翟有鳳) (1st accused), who on receipt of this information, told me to make further enquiries as to Loh's movements. After a lapse of about ten days, Zung Kyung Hsiang (陳金香) again reported to me that Loh Yue Ding permanently engaged a certain room on the 2nd floor of the Central Hotel. I then led him to Zee Yue Fong and reported the above fact to him which he instructed me to go to Liuho to get some men and pistols. I told Zung to proceed to Liuho and carry out these instructions. Later Zung got two men one Siau Tuh Pian (蕭德標) (not arrested) and Siau Zang Tseng (蕭長榮) (not arrested), and three Mauser pistols and one automatic pistol from Liuho and on their arrival at Shanghai I met them in the home of one of Zung Kyung Hsiang's friends in west Fah Wah Village.

On the 19.4.40, a.m., I went to Zee Yue Fong and told him that men and pistols have arrived from Liuho. I then accompanied him to the abovementioned place where he met the others. At about 1 p.m. the same afternoon the same day (19.4.40) Zung Kyung Hsiang was instructed to make enquiries whether Loh Yue Ding was in the room and on his return at about 3 p.m.,

said traitor had been assassinated being stabbed to death with a dagger and that Wong Yue Ling had been apprehended by the French Police.

This is a true statement.

Wong Tsung Ming (Cross marked

and thumb printed).

Int. accused. extortion from Young Foong Dyeing & Weaving Factory, 641 Ferry Rd., Young Foong Dyeing & Weaving Factory, 641 Ferry Rd.,
extortion from Au Ing Cotton Mill, 420 Mayol Rd.

Liou Tuh Yoeng (劉德鈞) alias Lee Yee Fong
(李有鳳)

D.D.S. 47

H. C. B.

29-3-40

translated

W. W. Tsang

During July 1939 after Miss Chang Ching Loo (張靜蘆), Commander-in-Chief of the China Youth Anti-Japanese and Traitors Elimination Iron Blood Army, surrendered and went over to Wang Jing Wei's clique, I succeeded her work by organising a group of 14 members for the extermination of traitors. failing to receive the wages for the men from our superiors, sometimes pawned my own clothing in order to obtain money to pay the various members for their maintenance. After having disposed of all my clothing, I commenced to solicit monetary aid from various factories.

During December 1939 I instructed Liou Tuh Yoeng (劉德鈞) (Int. accused) to write two successive letters to Young Foong (永豐) Dyeing & Weaving Factory, No. 641 Ferry Road, requesting them for their financial aid, as a result of negotiations on several occasions I obtained a sum of \$65.00.

During March 1940 acting on my instructions, Liou Tuh Yoeng wrote a letter to Young Foong (永豐) Dyeing & Weaving Factory, No. 641 Singapore Road, who, after negotiating with me personally, paid over a sum of \$100.00.

All the money thus obtained had been duly paid out to my subordinates.

On the 29-3-40 Liou Tuh Yoeng was again told to write a letter to Zau Sing (兆星) Cotton Mill, No. 420 Mayol Road, which firm, in spite of our negotiations on two occasions, failed to comply with the request made by us. However, when I visited this factory for a third discussion

- 2 -

at about 2 p.m. on the 10-4-40, I was taken into custody by the police.

The above is my true statement.

Sgd., Crossmarked & Thumbedprinted by : LEE YUE FONG.

3rd accused

Extortion from Tsung Tsong Weaving and
Dying Factory, 841 Ferry Road(Not
reported)

Further
Bee.

Zee Heng Lung (3rd accused) , alias Tsou Mo

// C.C.C. 266.

S.S.H. C.I.

24.4.40

translated Hsu S. F.

I was the chief of the 3rd section of the China
South anti-Japanese and Traitor Elimination Iron & Blood
Army, and there were 10 members attached to my section,
each being paid \$30.00 per month.

The pay was issued by Captain Zee Yue Fong,
1st accused, who received same from his superior officers.

On occasions owing to failure of issue of pay
from the superior officers, Zee Yue Fong, 1st accused,
pawned his clothing in order to obtain money with which
he paid to his subordinates.

He having pawned all his clothing, Zee Yue Fong
finally wrote letters asking for monetary assistance from
various local factories.

One day (?) in December 1939 Zee Yue Fong instructed
Lieu Tuh Yoong (劉德榮), 2nd accused, to write a letter
to the "Tsung Tsong" (統統) Weaving & Dyeing Factory, No.
841 Ferry Road, asking this factory to contribute some
money to this army. The subsequent negotiations with
this factory were made by Zee Yue Fong himself, and as
a result, he received \$65.00, which sum of money he issued
to his subordinates as monthly pay, and I received \$15.00.

The above is my true statement.

Signed : Zee Heng Lung.

Yoong Hwa Zung (駕華臣)

Wusieh.
C.B.H.Q.C.1. 12.4.40

x D.S.Craig, C.D.S.47, C.D.C.266
translated clerk Kuh
XXXXXX

My name is Yoong Hwa Zung (駕華臣), age 35, native of Wu-sieh, married, employed and residing at the Tsung Tsoong (通紗) Weaving Factory, 841 Ferry Road.

At 9 a.m. on the 13.12.39, I received a letter from the Young Men's Corps, and at 8 a.m. on the following day, I received a telephone message asking me whether I had received the said letter. I replied that no letter had been received in answer to which the man said that he would send another letter by messenger the next day. At about 10 a.m. on the 15.12.39, a porter of the factory handed in a letter to me. I then asked the porter where was the messenger and he answered that the man was gone. After reading over the contents I found that it was a letter of an anti-Japanese nature, reporting the activities of the corps which owing to the financial difficulties requested the factory to lend them some money.

At about 9 a.m. on the 16.12.39, I again received a telephone message asking me whether I had received the letter. I asked him to come to my factory to negotiate. The next day 17.12.39, one named Wong (伍) came to the factory and requested me to his organisation a sum of \$400.00 per month, but I only promised to pay him a sum of \$25.00 per month. He agreed and paid over that sum to him.

This is my true statement.

Signed: Yoong Hwa Zung.

Er Veng Hou (侯文燦)
written
Wusin Self
 translated
 12.4.40 Clerk Hsia

My name is Er Veng Hou, aged 33, native of Wusih, married, residing at the Zsu Sing Cotton Mill, 410 Mapei Road. I am chief of the Personnel Department of the above-mentioned mill.

At about 3 p.m. on the 1.4.40, one Lieu Dee Ts
(黎德士), a coolie employed at the mill handed me a
letter and told me that a messenger was waiting outside
for a receipt. I then issued a receipt for the letter.
I opened the envelop in the presence of one named Yang
Chi Loh (楊啟樂), an Inspector of the mill and learned
it was a report written and chopped by one named Yang Heng
Nyi (楊恒毅), Divisional-General of 3rd Division of the
China Youth Anti-Japanese and Traitors Iron Blood Army, and
one named Wong Tsung Ming (王正明), chief of the Special
Service Headquarters regarding their anti-Japanese activities.

At 10 a.m. on the 2.4.60, I received a telephone message from one representing himself as Yang Heng Nyi, Divisional-General of the 3rd Division during which I was asked by him whether I had received a letter or not and what attitude would I adopt. I immediately replied him on the telephone that it was strange to me and I had no idea of it.

At 2 p.m. on the 3.4.49 Cheng Ching Yen (張錦寧), a clerk attached to the Personnel Department, received a telephone message from one representing himself as Wong Tsun King, chief of the Special Service Headquarters, requesting a subscription of \$3,000.00 in answer to which he informed

him that our management could not afford such a big amount although this subscription should be raised from Cotton Mill Owners Federation.

On the 5.4.40 a further telephone message was again received from Wong Tsung Ning saying that if we did not pay the \$3,000.00 in question he would send an armed man to our mill. He further stated that he had already exterminated one traitor named Sze Ching Yuen (施金元) in Yeh Sze Loong.

On the 6.4.40 I was afraid some incident might occur and therefore made a report to the Foofoo Road Police Station. We constantly received threatening remarks from Wong by the telephone, since we reported the matter to the Police.

At 10 a.m. on the 10.4.40 Wong Tsung Ning visited our mill, but he was refused to interview any of our staff. He then left and was told the watchmen that he should return at 2 p.m. same day. He returned at 2 p.m. and was arrested by detectives.

This is a true statement.

Signed:- Mr Veng Hou

CHINESE POLICE
S. I. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 7712
Date _____

CONFIDENTIAL.

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Pootoo Road.

16.4.40.

4/1.

All documents, etc., as enumerated in Diary 1, Sheet 7, seized at No. 489 Rue Brenier de Montmorand following the arrest of the 1st accused on the 10.4.40. were handed over to D.S.I. Logan, Special Branch for translation, the documents and translation be returned to Pootoo Rd Station on 12.4.40. (Translation attached).

As a result of interrogation, the 1st accused Wong Tsung Ming, alias Zee Yue Fong, 2nd accused Lieu Tuh Yoong, 3rd accused Tsu Hoong Loong alias Tsu Mo Bee and the 5th accused Teang Yih San admit being members of the China Youth Anti-Japanese and Traitor Elimination Iron Blood Army and of which the 1st accused is Chief of the Special Service Corps, in charge of 14 members, not including the 2nd and 5th accused, clerk and orderly respectively, whose names are mentioned hereunder.

- 17/4
X/also 08290
- (1) Tsu Hoong Loong (周仲龍) alias Tsu Mo Bee (周妙枝), 47, Kompo. (arrested).
 - (2) Zung Kyung Hsiang (陳金香), 23, Fooning, Kompo.
 - (3) Wei Tai Ts (韋泰芝), 35, Fooning, Kompo.
 - (4) Tsung Ming Dau (鄭明道), 41, Kompo.
 - (5) Hsu Zang Kee (許長基), 40, Kompo.
 - (6) Sian Zang Tseng (蕭長榮), 39, Kompo.
 - (7) Kao Tech Sai (高德才), 34, Kompo.
 - (8) Lee Zang Lien (李長連), 34, Kompo.
 - (9) Sian Tuh Yiu (蕭德權), 30, Kompo.

18/4/40
Jan
DATE 18/4/40

"B"

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Poo too Road.

16.4.40.

4/2.

(10) Teu Ling Hai (朱林海), 32, Kompo.

(11) Woo Nyoh Kwei (吳五桂), 36, Kompo.

(12) Kwoh Sieu Hai (譚秀海), 24, Kompo.

(13) Wong Nyoh Woo (王五祐), 30, Shinghwa.

(14) Lieu Koong Ying (廉公興), 35, Kompo.

During the course of interrogation of the six accused, four of them were connected with the following offences to date.

1st accused, Attempted Murder of Lieu Kyi An (劉基安) and Lieu Ong Foh (劉永福), F.I.R. 1687/38 Sinza.

1st accused, Attempted Murder of Zau Shih Chuen (蔡氏全), Director - General Consolidated Tax Bureau. F.I.R. 2811/38 (Central).

1st and 3rd accused, Murder of Sze Siau Hoi Ts (詹少輝) in Yah 3 Leong off Ferry Road, O.O.L. Misc. 107/48 P.R.

1st and 2nd accused, Extortion of \$65.00 and \$100.00 respectively from the Teung Tseong (順成) Dyeing Works, 841 Ferry Road and the Teung Yoong (順興) Weaving and Dyeing Factory, Singapore Road, O.O.L.

1st, 2nd and 5th accused: Attempted Extortion of \$3000.00 from the Zuu Sing (舜昇) Cotton Mill, 420 Mapai Road.

No evidence could be elicited against the 4th, 6th accused or the 1st accused's wife Zee Wong Sa (蔡貞沙), however, the following outlines the salient points in the above mentioned cases.

The 1st accused admits that at about 3 p.m. August

Attempted Murder
of Lieu Kyi An and
Lieu Ong Foh.
F.I.R. 1687/38 S.

4/3.

1938, date forgotten, on B'Well Road near Chengtu Road, he together with one named Sih Kwei Sung (席芳昇), (now deceased) had attempted to murder Lieu Kyi An (劉基安), Officer i/c of the Salt Gabelle and Lieu Ong Fah (劉應發) Officer i/c of General Affairs of the Salt Gabelle, 1331 Sinza Road, by shooting at them with pistols. The 1st accused states that during June 1938, he together with Sih Kwei Sung received instructions from their commander Bee Tsao Sung (李楚深) mentioned in Diary 3, Sheet 1, F.I.R. 1687/38 (S), they were detailed to murder the two abovenamed complainants and one other name unknown, also employed in the Salt Gabelle.

About one month prior to the assassination, a group commander named Sung Yoong Kiang (孫鳳翔) led the 1st accused and Sih Kwei Sung to Sinza Road, where the victims were pointed out to them and from then onwards until the assassination their movements were kept under observation.

On the morning of the 22nd August, 1938, the 1st accused and Sih Kwei Sung went to the Kuo Tai (國泰) Lodging House, Rue Palikao, F.C. where they met Lee Tsao Sung who gave each of them a Mauser pistol bearing the Chinese characters S.C.G.P.B. (海市公司局) after which they proceeded on foot to the vicinity of the Health Protection Association (保健協會), B'well Road, where

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Pootoo Road.

16.4.40.

4/4.

they waited outside the entrance. At about 3 p.m. or later, definite time forgotten, Lieu Kyi An, Lieu Ong Foh and one other name unknown came out of that Health Protection Association, B'Well Road and walked east on the south side footpath of B'Well Road and entered a M/car parked on the same side of B'Well Road, a short distance west of Chengtu Road, following which the 1st accused and his confederate came alongside the car before it got started and the 1st accused putting his arm through the open window and fired three shots at the two persons sat in the rear of the car but his accomplice failing to fire owing to his pistol jamming. After the shooting, the 1st accused and Sih Kwei Sung walked quickly west along B'Well Road into Love Lane where they went in an alleyway then entered the open rear door of the Sung Sung Girls School, 80 Love Lane, where they met two females and a male Chinese, and told them to keep quiet, they then discarded their long gown and their pistols, left the premises by the front door, proceeded along Love Lane turning south along Yates Road thence to the Kuo Tai Lodging House, where they reported the result to Sung Vung Kiang. Two weeks later, the 1st accused and his accomplice received \$100.00 each for their services. It should be mentioned that the 1st accused's accomplice Sih Kwei Sung was arrested on the 18.4.49.

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4/5.

by B'Well station, detectives working in co-operation with French Police, handed over later to B'Well station and during the course of enquiries admitted being concerned together with Lai San (黎善) (1st accused). Sih Kwei Sung committed suicide at 5.45 p.m. 29.4.39. in B'Well station cells, (Vide Diary 4 Sheet 1. Misc. 209/39 B'Well).

It is believed by detectives that Lieu Ong Foh has since succumbed to his wounds although this has not yet been confirmed, but enquiries will be made to clarify this point.

During September 1939, shortly after this crime was committed, this organisation was disbanded, Lee Tsoo Sung leaving Shanghai, but was later re-organised by a female named Chang Ching Loo (張勁蘆), believed to be acting on the instructions of the Madame Chiang Kai Shek, with Chang Ching Loo as Commander-in-chief, the 1st accused rejoined the organisation.

Att. Murder of
Zau Sih Chuen,
F.I.R. 2511/38 (C)

The 1st accused further admitted that at about 4 pm or 5 p.m. during October 1938, date forgotten (17.10.38) on Nanking Road near Nanan Road, he together with Sih Kwei Sung (deceased) and Sueng Yung Poo (孫用溥), not arrested, attempted to assassinate Zau Sih Chuen (鮑士勤) Director - General Consolidated Tax Bureau, 230 Kiukiang Road, by shooting at him with pistols whilst he was

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Footoo Road.
16.4.40.

4/6.

riding in a M/car. The 1st accused states that he together with Sih Kwei Sung stood outside a piece goods shop Liao Kuh Fook (利記舖) Silk store, on the south side of Nanking Road, a short distance east of Honan Road whilst Soong Yung Foo stood on the opposite side of the road. At this time, the west bound vehicular traffic on Nanking Road was very dense and was proceeding when Sih Kwei Sung who knew the car drew his pistol saying this is the car and opened fire at same, following which the 1st accused opened fire, meanwhile Soong Yung Foo crossed the road and also opened fire. The M/car speeded up and turned south into Honan Road then the 1st accused left the scene walking west along Nanking Road turning south on Yu Ya Ching Road, returned to the Kuo Tai Lodging House, Rue Palikao and handed his pistol to Sung Yung Kiang and reported the shooting to him. Shortly afterwards Sih Kwei Sung and Sung Yung Foo arrived at the Kuo Tai Lodging House, the latter reporting that he had discarded his pistol in a silk and piece goods shop. This corroborates the initial report vide Diary 1, Sheet 6, F.I.R. 2811/38 (Central) when a mauser pistol was found in the Liao Kuh Fook Silk Store, 257 Nanking Road.

The 1st accused admits that at about 7 a.m. date forgotten, at the entrance of Sing Kong Li, off Connaught Road, O.O.L. he together with Sih Kwei Sung (施桂生) Soong

Murder of D.S.I.
Kung Zeu Pao,
D.C.G., I.B. O.O.L.

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Pootoo Road.
16.4.40.

4/7.

Vung Foo (翁富) Dau Mau Deu (大毛頭) and three others names unknown shot and murdered one named Kung Zeu Pao (公壽寶) Detective Sub-Inspector, S.C.T.B. The accused and his seven accomplices were all armed with mauser pistols which were handed to them in Tai Ping Li, off Jessfield Road by Chang Ching Loo and after the assassination the 1st accused and his six accomplices returned to the Tai Ping Li and handed the pistols back to Chang Ching Loo.

Murder of Sze Siau Hui Ts, O.O.L.
Misc. 107/40 P.R.

The 1st accused further states that during March 1940, he received information from the 3rd accused Tseu Hoong Loong (周鴻龍) to the effect that one named S Ching Yuen (施經遠) alias Sze Siau Hui Ts (施少惠) was giving information to the Intelligence Service of the Japanese Military Authorities, therefore, the 1st accused instructed the 3rd accused to assassinate him. The third accused then went to Quinean and met four other members of the organisation namely Tsu Ling Hui (朱林輝), Siau Tub Piao (蕭德標), Siau Zang Teeng (蕭長廷), and Zung Kyung Haining (陳金香), whose photographs are now in the possession of the detectives at Pootoo Road Station, with whom he returned to Shanghai with two mauser pistols which they later used at 5 p.m. 26.3.40. to murder Sze Siau Hui Ts. in Yah S Loeng, off Ferry Road, O.O.L., not 5 a.m. as reported in Misc. 107/40 P.R. (attached).

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"B"
Pootoo Road.
16.4.40.

4/8.

After the assassination the four abovenamed persons returned to quinsan, the 3rd accused reporting to the 1st accused that his orders had been executed. The 1st accused states that as no funds were forthcoming from the Chunking Government he between December 1939 and March 1940 instructed Lieu Tuh Yoong (劉虎勇) 2nd accused to write letters to the following business firms requesting monetary assistance.

- (1) Tsung Teoong (忠興) Dyeing Works, 841 Ferry Road, from which \$65.00 was received.
- (2) Yoong Foong (永豐) Dyeing and Weaving Factory Singapore Road, O.O.L. from which was received \$100.00.
- (3) Zau Sing (肇新) Cotton Mill, 420 Mapai Road, Attempted Extortion of \$3000.00.

Brief details of the three above cases are contained in the 1st accused's statement.

Questioned the 2nd, 3rd and 5th accused admit their complicity in the cases in which they are implicated by the 1st accused in his statement.

During the course of interrogation, the 1st and 3rd accused were very unwilling to answer questions and it is believed that further interrogation will result in other cases coming to light when checked with various files.

It should be mentioned that the 3rd accused, Teun Hoong Loong, is one of the persons arrested on the 29.12.

Misc. 122/40.

"B"
Pootoo Rd.
16.4.40.

4/9.

38 in Chinese territory by Sinza detectives assisted by the Japanese Authorities and handed over to Japanese Gendarmerie Headquarters, 94 Jessfield Road, from where he was later released, vide Misc. 621/38 (Sinza).

Neither of the two above cases in the International Settlement have been reconstructed nor has witnesses been called for identification purposes, furthermore, the six accused have not appeared before the S.S.D. Court.

Statements have been taken from the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 5th accused, copies of translations attached.

Enquiries proceeding.

AC
Allan S.
Sen. Det., 1/6.

S. Craig
D.S. 325.

D.D.O. "B" Division.

Copy to Spl. Br.

Zee Yue Fong alias Wong Tsung Ming 1st accused

Yiencheng, Kompo.

C.D.S. 47 and C.D.C. 266.

Footoo Rd Btr

15.4.40.

Clerk Phen Kya .ze.

My name is Zee Yue Fong (李岳邦) Alias Wong Tsung Ming (王宗明). I am 29 years old, born on Nov. 15, 1911, in the Zee Kya Tsung Village, Western suburb of Yiencheng, Kompo. My father was a farmer, named Zee Tse Chuan (李世川) and my mother named Zee Heu Sz (李海秋). My father died when I was three years old. I have three elder brothers, named Zee Han Kan (李恒乾), Zee Heng Tsoung (李恒昌) and Zee Heng Hung (李恒衡) respectively. I studied under a private tutor about one year and two months. I accompanied my mother to Shanghai when I was 14 years old and resided with my second elder brother on Chung San Road, Chapei. My second elder brother introduced me to work at the Far Easter Lumber Company, Chung San Road, as a coolie and after one year's service, I was promoted to foreman. I was employed by the above concern until I was 22 years old, when I was selected to undergo military training in the "Chung Tsung Camp", at Hwa Tsau Village (華濱鄉). Having undergone the training for a period of three months, I returned home and became unemployed.

On January 16, 1934 through the introduction of one named Sung Voong Kiang (孫國強), with whom I was formerly employed as a coolie in the Far Easter Lumber Co., I joined the "Chung Myi Labour Union", and later I was nominated by the members of the union to be a representative of the labourers. In 1936, I married to a female named Zee Wong Sz (李鳳秋). On the outbreaking of the Sino-Japanese hostilities, the above named union was abolished. I removed my home to a house in the Tai Ping Li, off Jessfield Road, where I resided with my mother.

Sheet 2.

and wife. In January, Sung Voong Kiang introduced me and I joined the "Traitors Elimination Army" of which one named Lee Tsao Sung () was the leader. He was Sung Voong Kiang's teacher. In 1939, I removed my home to No. 489 Rue Lafayette, French Concession.

In January, 1938, by orders of the Chinese National Government, one named Lee Tsao Sung organized the so-called "Traitors Assassination Army" in Shanghai, I was then residing together with one named Sung Voong Kiang in a house at Brenan Piece, O.O.I. and the latter introduced me to join the corps. I was attached to the 4th group, which consisted of five members, namely Sung Voong Kiang, Sih Kwei Sung (), Soong Yung Foo (), Deu Mau Deu () and myself, with Lee Tsao Sung as the group commander. I received \$25.00 per month as my wages. We usually met together at Kuo Tai Lodging House, Rue Palikao, or the Dak Hoo Hotel, Avenue Edward VII. F.C.

Murder of Salt
Gabelle Officers
Lieu Kyi Hung &
Lieu Hung Poh.

In June, 1938, we received the first order from Commande: Lieu Kyi Hung & Lee Tsao Sung, who instructed us to assassinate three Chinese officers attached to the Salt Gabelle, namely Lieu Kyi An (), Superintendent of the Gabelle, Lieu Ong Poh () Head of the 1st department, and one other name unknown, Head of the 3rd department.

About one month ago prior to the assassination, Sung Voong Kiang led Sih Kwei Sung and me to Sinza Road near Ferry Road, where outside the entrance to the Salt Gabelle, he pointed out the three intended victims to us, as Sih Kwei Sung

Sheet 3.

and I were specially selected to assassinate them. We were also informed by Lee Tsao Sung that these three officers usually visited the "Pao Kyien Association" (Health Protection Association) on Bubbling Well Road west of Chengtu Road. Enquiries were made by us and the above information was confirmed. Having ascertained the particulars of the victim's movements, we then decided to carry out the work on a certain day in August. On that day, Lee Tsau Sung met us at the Kuo Tai lodging house, Rue Talikao, C.C. where he gave each of us a mauser pistol. At about 12 noon Sih Kwei Sung and I left the above lodging house and proceeded to the vicinity of the Pao Kyien Association, Bubbling Well Road, where we waited outside the entrance. I was then wearing a black silk long gown and Sih Kwei Sung also wore a long gown. We concealed our weapons under our garments. At about 3 p.m. the three salt Gabelle officers walked out of the institution and proceeded east along Bubbling Well Road and entered a motor car parked on the south side of Bubbling Well Road, a short distance west of Chengtu Road, two sitting on the rear seat and one on the front seat. Before the chauffeur could start the machine, I inserted my mauser pistol into the side window of the car and opened fire. I fired three shots. When Sih Kwei Sung fired, the bullet was jammed in the breech of the mauser pistol. Having successfully carried out the assassination, we made our escape by running west along Bubbling Well Road and turning South into Love Lane, where we took shelter in a school. I discarded my long gown and weapon in the school.

Sheet 4.

classroom and Sih Kwei Sung did the same. He did this because we were ordered to do so by our superiors as the subsequent discovery of these weapons, which bore the characters of the P.C.C.'s "Nantao" would prove that they had been used to kill traitors. He then left the school by the front door and returned to the Kuo Tai Lodging House and reported to Sung Voong Kiang. About two weeks later, I received a monetary reward of \$100.00. from Sung Voong Kiang.

In September 1938, a joint proclamation was made by the S.M. Council and the Municipalite Francaise to the effect that the peace and order of the Settlement and Concession should be strictly maintained and those who were active in Politic and harmful to the said Settlement and Concession would be severely dealt with. Therefore, in fear of his activities being detected by the above authorities, Lee Tsau Sung retired and left Shanghai. A female Chinese named Chang Ching Loo (張靜蘆) took his place. This female is stated to be well known in the Political circle and acquainted with Miss Soong Mei Ling (宋美齡), the wife of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek. It is also stated that acting on the instructions of Miss Soong Mei Ling, Chang Ching Loo organized the so-called "Chinese Youth Anti-Japanese and Traitors Elimination Iron Army", with herself as the Commander-in-chief. Sung Voong Kiang, Sih Kwei Sung and Dau Mau Deu were appointed to be captains of Special Service Squads. I joined the Army through the introduction of one named Zee Voong Ming (齊鳳明) who is a friend of Sung Voong Kiang, but not a member of the corps.

The Chinese National Government supported the army with funds, which, however, were insufficient, therefore we had to raise funds when needed. All of the members received a flat rate of wages at \$30.00 per month. I was a sub-officer of my group

Attempted
Murder of
Zau Shih Chuen

In October, 1938, Chang Ching Loo gave orders that one named Zau Shih Chuen (周士達), Superintendent of the Consolidated Tax Bureau in Shanghai, be assassinated as he was denounced to be a traitor. He appointed Sih Kwei Sung, Soong Yung Foo and myself to carry out the assassination. At 10 a.m. on a certain date in October 1938, Sung Voong Kieng visited my home at Tsepang Road near Shanhaikwan Road, when he gave me two pistols with four magazines containing 24 rounds of ammunition and one mauser with two magazines containing 20 rounds of ammunition. Shortly afterwards, Sih kwei Sung and Soong Yung Foo also came to my home as per previously arranged.

I gave Soong Yung Foo the mauser and two magazines of ammunition, Sih Kwei Sung a pistol and two magazines of ammunition while I kept the remaining pistol and 2 magazines of ammunition. At about 1 p.m. on that day, we three proceeded to Nanking Road near Honan Road to await the arrival of our intended victim, I was then wearing a suit of dark blue serge Chung San uniform and concealed my pistol under my jacket. Sih Kwei Sung and I took a position on the south side of Nanking Road outside a silk and piece goods shop, while Soong Yung Foo stood on the north side of Nanking Road. At about 5 p.m. we saw Zau Shih Chuen's motor car coming from west along Nanking Road, closely behind was another motor car, in which

Sheet 6.

there were Zau Sih Chuen's body-guards. He ran forward a few yards and opened fire. Zau Sih Chuen's car was immediately swerved and turned south into Honan Road and then driven at full speed. I fired two shots, after which I proceeded to 1 Kuo Tai lodging house, Rue Palikao, F.C. where I met Sung Voong Kiang and handed my pistol back to him. Shortly afterwards Sih Kwei Sung and Soong Yung Foo arrived. Soong Yung Foo had discarded his mauser pistol in a silk and piece goods shop when making his escape through the side door of that shop

Murder of
S.C.G.P.B.
D.S.I. Kung
Zeu Pao.

At the end of January, 1939, Chang Ching Loo gave a second order to Sung Voong Kiang that a Detective Sub-inspector attached to the S.C.G.P.B. named Kung Zeu Pao be assassinated and Sung Voong Kiang in turn appointed me, Sih Kwei Sung Soong Yung Foo, Dau Mau Jau and three others who were unknown to me to carry out the work. On the day previous to the assassination, Chang Ching Loo arranged that we would meet us in a country house in Tai Ping Li, off Jessfield Road at 6 o'clock the next morning. We, seven persons, arrived at the above address as instructed. Chang Ching Loo disguised herself as a beggar woman and concealed 8 mauser pistols under rags in a basket, thus transporting the weapons amongst us. We then proceeded to Sing Kong Li, off Connaught Road near Jessfield Village, C.O.L. where we took positions in the vicinity of Kung Zeu pao 's Home. At about 7 a.m. Kung Zeu pao was seen to leave into the entrance to Sing Kong Li, with two bodyguards in front of him and two behind. We immediately opened fire. I fired two shots. After successfully carrying out the

assassination, we returned to the country house in Tai Ping Li, off Jessiefield Road, where we handed our weapons back to Chang Ching Loo.

In July 1939, due to the facts that there were no financial support forthcoming from the Chinese National Government and that the Japanese were making every possible effort to arrest Chang Ching Loo and Sung Voong Kiang, the "Chinese Youth Anti-Japanese and Traitors Elimination Army" disbanded and Chang Ching Loo and Sung Voong Kiang surrendered themselves to the Wang Ching Wei Party. I also returned and escaped to the country in Kompo, where I stayed until August 1939. I then returned to Shanghai and joined a newly established "Chinese Youth Anti-Japanese and Traitors Elimination Iron Blood Army" which were organized by one named Yang Hung Yee (楊鴻翼) who is the commander. I was appointed to be a group officer. There were 14 members under me, namely

- (1) Tsu Hoong Loong (屈洪龍) alias Tsau Mo Bi (周麻子) 47, Kompo. (arrested).
- (2) Zung Kyung Hsiang (陳基香), 23, Fooning, Kompo.
- (3) Wei Tai Ts (韋泰芝), 35, Fooning, Kompo.
- (4) Tsung Ying Dou (董英道), 41, Kompo.
- (5) Hou Lung Fon (侯龍豐), 40, Kompo.
- (6) Siau Zang Tseng (蕭長增), 30, Kompo.
- (7) Kao Tsoh Uni (高兆勳), 34, Kompo.
- (8) Lee Zang Lien (李忠連), 34, Kompo.
- (9) Siau Tuh Piao (蕭迺樞), 30, Kompo.
- (10.) Teu Ling Kai (朱林海), 32, Kompo.
- (11.) Woo Nyoh Kwei (吳玉桂), 36, Kompo.
- (12.) Kwok Sien Sai (郭森才), 24, Kompo.
- (13.) Wong Nyoh Woo (黃玉九), 30, Guingshua.
- (14). Lie Koong Ying (列光興), 38, Kompo.

Apart from these members, there were a clerk and several orderlies attached to my group. Each member received \$30.00 per month as his wages. But, we still had financial difficu-

Sheet 8.

ties as we could not obtain regular support from the Chinese National Government, therefore we had to raise funds by ourselves. In order to support the members of my group I sometimes pawned my own clothing and sometimes despatched letters to various mill and factories soliciting monetary assistance.

Extortions
from mills.

In December 1939, I instructed Lieu Tuh Yoong (劉竹英) (the 2nd accused), to write a letter addressed to the Tsung Teoong (忠興) Dyeing Works, Perry Road, demanding the management to contribute some money to support our corps. Lieu Tuh Yoong is the clerk attached to my group. The letter was delivered by an orderly of my group named Teang Bai Yih (唐百義) (the 3rd accused). As a result of negotiations made by me with the Tsung Teoong Dyeing Factory, a sum of \$65.00 was obtained.

In March 1940, I instructed Lieu Tun Yoong to write another letter addressed to the Young Foong Dyeing and Weaving Factory, Singapore Road demanding monetary assistance. I went to the factory to make negotiations and as the result, the management paid me \$100.00.

The money thus obtained was used by me to pay my members, for which I had receipts.

Murder of Sze
Siau Hui Ts
in Yah S Loong
O.O.L.

In March 1940, a member of my group named Teu Hoong Loong (周鴻龍) alias Teu Mo Bi (周默比), (3rd accused) reported to me that one named : Ching Yuen (鄭允元) alias Sze Siau Hui Ts (施兆輝) was employed by the Japanese to act as an informer to furnish information regarding anti-Japanese

Sheet 9.

activities and that he was residing in Yeh S Loong, off Ferry Road, O.O.L. I then made enquiries of my own accord and eventually confirmed the above information. I appointed Tsu Hoong Loong to undertake the work of assassinating Cze Nian Hsi Ts. He then proceeded to Quinsan, where he arranged with four other members of the group, namely Tsu Ling Hui, Cian Tuh Piu, Cian Zang Tseng and Lung Kyung and together with them brought two revolvers to Shanghai, with which they shot Cze Nian Hsi Ts dead in Yeh S Loong. After the assassination, the last mentioned four persons returned to Quinsan with the two revolvers and Tsu Hoong Loong reported to me that they had executed my order.

This is my true statement.



Signed and thumb printed.

Gee Yue Fong.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Lieu Tuh Yoong (Liu Tuoh Young) (2nd accused), native of Kosapo, taken by me, Co.D.A.G. 47, and Co.D.C. 266, afft to P.D. Station on the 15-4-40, and interpreted by Clerk Chen Kyn Sze.

My name is Liu Tuoh Young, age 21, native of Kosapo, single, unemployed, residing with my parents at No. 360 Rue du Marche, French Concession, where my father conducted a business as public rishas sub-leasee.

I was born in Shanghai in the year of 1920. Between 9 and 13 years of age, I studied under a private tutor. In 1933, I studied at the Yanxing Primary School, situated on Sun Tsing Road. After graduation from that school, I studied at the Great China Middle School on Vega Road and later at the New Asia Middle School on North Suzhoumien Road.

At the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities 1937, I stayed at home and assisted my father in sub-letting public rishas. In September 1939 a rishas cookie named See Hung Tsoong (施宏宗), who usually hired rishas from my father, introduced me to his younger brother named See Yue Pong (施月邦), who is a group officer of the "Anti-Japanese & Traitors Elimination Iron-Blood Army." I latter joined the above mentioned army and was appointed as a clerk in the army and received \$30.00 per month as my wages.

In December 1939, See Yue Pong told me that we were short of money to support the army as we could not obtain regular support from the Chinese National Government. He instructed me to write a letter to the Tsung Tsoong (统宗) Dyeing Works, Ferry Road, demanding the management of the concern to render us financial assistance. I did as instructed, and the letter was despatched by post. But, no reply was received, therefore, See Yue Pong instructed

(2)
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of native of taken by me at on the and interpreted by

me to write a second letter which was delivered by Tsang Sui Yin (張瑞金), the 5th accused, to the factory. After Tsang Sui Yin delivered the second letter, Lee Yue Fong proceeded to the above mentioned factory as negotiator to the management. As a result, he obtained \$60.00 from the concern.

In March 1949, Lee Yue Fong instructed me to write a letter to the Young Fong (永豐) Dyeing & Weaving, Factory, Singapore Road demanding monetary assistance. Following negotiations made by Lee Yue Fong with the above factory, \$100.00 was contributed to support our army.

The money obtained from the two above mentioned factories was used to pay the members of the army their wages. I received altogether \$20.00 on four different occasions.

On 24-3-49, Lee Yue Fong instructed me to write another letter to the San Sing (三成) Cotton Mill, Mapai Road demanding monetary assistance. Later Lee Yue Fong communicated with factory by telephone. He also visited the factory to make negotiations. At about 5 a.m. 11-4-49, I was arrested.

Lieu Tuh Yoong.

(Thumb printed and cross marked).



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of **Tsu Hoong Loong (3rd accused)**, native of **Kompo**, taken by me **C.D.S. 47 and C.D.C. 266.** at **Footoo Rd. Stn.** on the **15-4-40.** and interpreted by **Clerk Chen Kya Sze.**

My name is Tsu Hoong Loong, age 47, native of Yiencheng, Kompo, married, unemployed, residing at a straw hut off Brennan Road, O.O.L.

I was born in Yiencheng Hsien, Kompo, in the year of 1893. My father Tsu Nau Sung (蒲南生) was a rice dealer, who died when I was 20 years old. I assisted my father in his rice business when I was 13 years old. Since my father's death, I was employed as an assistant in a duck and chickens hong in Yiencheng.

I came to Shanghai when I was 25 years old and was then employed as a boatmen on Soochow Creek. When I was 44 years old, I pulled public rickshas. At the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities, I joined the National Army and was enlisted in the 4th Regiment, 52nd Brigade, 88th Division. After the National Army retreated from Shanghai, I became a hawker selling vegetables in Zau Ka Doo Village, O.O.L.

In November 1939, I met Zee Yue Fong (the 1st accused) in Zau Ka Doo Village, O.O.L., when he advised me to join the Chinese Youth Anti-Japanese & Traitors Elimination Iron Blood Army, of which he is the commander. I agreed to join the army and he appointed me to be the head officer of the 3rd group. I have 13 men under me, who were usually active in Liuho and Quinsan. We have 7 rifles and 2 mausers. Sometimes we fought with a small number of Japanese soldiers in Liuho and sometimes we carried out the work of assassinating Chinese traitors. Each member of my group received \$30.00 per month as wages from Zee Yue Fong.

(2)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of _____
native of taken by me
at and interpreted by

In March 1942, I reported to Lee Yie Fong that one named S. Ching Yuen alias S. Siau Hui Ts was residing at Yan S Loong, was employed by the Japanese Military authorities as an informer, who usually supplied information regarding the anti-Japanese activities of the Japanese. Lee Yie Fong after making enquiries as to the above, directed me to account some men to assassinate S. Siau Hui Ts.

On receipt of the above instructions, I proceeded to interview and questioned four of my men, namely, Tso Liang Hui (蔡亮輝), Ching Hui Tsai (鍾惠才), Siau Kang Teeng (蕭康廷) and Lung Shing Heung (龍星衡), who accompanied me to Shanghai, bearing with them two Mausers and two magazines of ammunition. At first, Tso Liang Hui concealed the weapons on his person on the way to Shanghai, arriving at Yang Kya Jau Village, Tso Liang Hui bought two baskets of vegetables amongst which concealed the weapon and ammunition. We then entered the Settlement via the Chung Lin Bridge, at about 10 o'clock in the morning. I waited in the North Lung Hwa Li, off Hart Road, whilst they, four, proceeded to Yan S Loong to carry out the assassination. Tso Liang Hui and Lung Shing Heung each carried one Mauser and magazine of ammunition. At about 5 p.m. they returned and reported to me that they had completed the work of shooting S. Siau Hui Ts to death. They described the assassination as follows:-

S. Siau Hui Ts was sitting in a small teashop, when Siau Tuh Tien and Siau Kang Teeng pulled him out. Tso Liang Hui fired two shots at the back of his head.

(3).
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of.....
native of..... taken by me.....
at.....on the.....and interpreted by.....

.....after carrying out the assassination, they returned to
Wuhsan and taking the mowers w/ them, being transported
by the same method of concealing them underneath vegetables
in baskets. I then proceeded to the home of Kee Yee Wong at
No. 489 Rue Breteil de Montmartre, and related to him what
had happened.

Ten Hoong Loong.

(Thumb printed and cross marked).

A. Teller
Sgt.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of **Tsang Sai Yih** (5th accused).

native of **Xienscheng, Kompo.** taken by me **C.D.S. 47** and **C.D.C. 266.**
at Pootoo Rd. Stn. on the **15-4-40.** and interpreted by **Clerk Chen Kya Sze.**

My name is Tsang Sai Yih, age 21, native of Xienscheng, Kompo, single, unemployed, residing at No. 86 Sing Sing Li, off Jessfield Road, O.O.L.

I was born in Shanghai on Feb. 16, 1919. My father Teung Kitong Fu (張基同), who was employed as a foreman by the Ton Jute Factory, died in 1934. My elder brother Teung Chung Nyien (張錦堅) is employed as a coolie by the P.W.D. of the S.M.C. and my younger brother Teung Chung Hui is unemployed.

When I was 10 years old, I studied at the Free School, Lunghua. Three years later, I was employed as an apprentice by a shoemaker.

In 1939, I joined a guerilla unit at Muho and later through the introduction of one named Tsu Hoong Loong (徐鴻龍), 3rd accused, I joined the "Chinese Youth Anti-Japanese & Traitors Elimination Iron-Blood Army" in December 1939, of which one named Kee Yue Fong (基岳峰), the 1st accused is the commander. I received \$30.00 per month as my wages, which was paid to me by Kee Yue Fong.

On December 15, 1939, Kee Yue Fong instructed me to deliver a letter to the Tsung Tsoong Dyeing & Weaving Factory, Ferry Road, for the purpose of soliciting monetary assistance from the said concern, because we were short of money to support the army and we could not obtain regular support fro. the Chinese National Government. Owing to shortage of money, Kee Yue Fong sometimes pawned his own clothing to support us. As he had no more clothing to pawn, therefore

(2)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of [REDACTED] native of [REDACTED] taken by me [REDACTED] at [REDACTED] and interpreted by [REDACTED]

he wrote letters to mills to solicit help. I often went to Linho and Guisun, where I and other members of a guerilla unit often fought with a small number of Japanese soldiers. On 11-4-40, I came to Shanghai from Kunming for the purpose of recruiting Dr. Tung Loong, Dr. Chen and Wei Chao Ling. According to Linho, who is traitorous, that he should be assassinated but I did not succeed. I came home but Tsu was absent. On the morning of 12-4-40, at about 8 a.m. when I visited Lee Yee Kong's home to look for Lee Hoonz Loong, I was arrested.

Tsung San Yih.

(The above question is crossed marked).



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.



*B

Division.

CRIME REGISTER No: Misc. 122/40.

Pootoo Road Police Station
12.4.40.

Date Number: 3/1.

Name of Officer:

Time at which investigation began and concluded each day

Place visited in course of investigation each day

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

As a result of observation kept at 489 Rue Brenier de Montmorend, C.P.C. 145 at 9.30 a.m. 12.4.40, arrested one male Chinese, henceforth termed the 5th accused, his particulars are as follows:

(5) Tsang Sui Yih (張瑞義), 21, Kompo, M/unemployed, residing 56 Ning Sung Li, Jessiefield Road, C.P.L.

At 4.50 p.m. 12.4.40, a further telephone message was received from C.P.C. 145 posted at 489 Rue Brenier de Montmorend, reporting that he had arrested a male Chinese who visited the above premises, he will hereafter be termed the 6th accused, his particulars are as follows:

(6) Geng Wao Fong (耿耀豐), 22, Chinkiang, M/Unlkd, residing 16, Rue Du Marche.

Both the 5th and 6th accused have been detained for interrogation, the result of which will be the subject of a further report.

All persons arrested in connection with this file were finger printed which reveals that the 1st accused has three previous convictions, two counts for burglary and one for larceny. The 1st and 2nd accused were arrested together on suspicion of being connected in armed robbery and burglary by Central Station. The 3rd accused was arrested by Sinza Station on suspicion of being concerned in robbery and handed over to the

12/4

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

"B"

Division.

Footoo Road • Police Station.
1.4.40.

CRIME REGISTER No. Misc. 322/40.

Date Number	Nature of Offence
1/6.	

Date at which investigation began
and concluded each day

Place visited in
course of
investigation
each day

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Jeanne Gendarmerie on the 19.1.38. vide Misc. 6.1/38 (i.e.) and is also wanted in connection with Misc. 297/39 Golden Road, Armed Robbery and Attempted Murder.

In view of the fact that the 3rd and 4th accused were arrested at 489 Rue Brenier De Montmorand, it was decided advisable to detain the 1st accused's wife until such times as it is thought that there is no possibility of effecting further arrests.

Proceedings.

1.4.40.
D.O. "B" Division
1.4.40.

Gen. Det. i/e.

D.D.O. "B" Division.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No. Misc. 122/40. Date 11.4.40.
Division, Peacock Road Police Station

11.4.40.

Date Number:	Nature of Offence:
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Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day

Place visited in course of investigation each day

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION

At 8.30 a.m. 11.4.40., a telephone message was received from Mr. 145 posted at No. 489 Rue Brenier de Montmorency, to the effect that he had arrested a male Chinese who had visited the above address.

Sgt. 47 and the under-titled investigating proceeded to the above address and took the arrested man into custody, hereinafter termed the 3rd accused, his particulars are as follows:

(3) Teui Hoong Leung (黎洪良), 47, Kompo, W/Unemployed, residing at a straw hut on Brenier Road, O.O.L.

The 3rd accused was taken to Loh Ka Yei Station and after his particulars had been taken he was handed over to the custody of the S.M.P.

At 8 p.m. 11.4.40., a further telephone message was received from the same address reporting the arrest of a male Chinese, hereinafter termed the 4th accused, his particulars are as follows:

(4) Teui Jih Hyuin (黎吉興), 34, Kompo, W/Ricsha coolie, residing at a straw hut on Jerseyfield Road, O.O.L.

Both the 3rd and 4th accused have been detained for interrogation and a detailed report will be submitted later.

S. C. Eng
D.S. 325.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No. - Misc. 122/40.

"B" Division,
Roofoo Road. Police Station.
11.4.40

Diary Number:	2, i.	Nature of Offence:
Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day:		Place visited in course of investigation each day:

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Arrest of members of the Young Men's Anti-Japanese and Traitors Corps.

At 11 a.m. 6.4.40. Mr. Yang Young Yoong (楊英宗), Manager of the Zau Sing (兆生) Cotton Mill, No. 420 Maofai Road, brought a letter to the station stating that same had been delivered to the mill office by a male Chinese who stated verbally that he wanted \$3,000.00. The letter requested immediate conference to report members of "The Young Men's Anti-Japanese and Traitors Corps". (Translation of letter attached).

On three occasions tel phone messages were received at the above mill asking when they intended to pay the money required and failing to get an answer in the affirmative the male Chinese who delivered the letter visited the mill on these occasions from the date of delivery of the letter and on each occasion verbally renewing the request for financial assistance but this was refused by the management, whereupon, the male Chinese informed the manager that he was a member of a very strong organization and quoted an assassination which occurred in Sanwei Yao, O.O.I., telling the manager to be careful and consider the matter, otherwise the same may happen to him.

At 11.30 a.m. 10.4.40. a telephone message was received from the Zau Sing Cotton Mill, No. 420 Maofai Road

C. D. A. S.
We wish have
the information
as you know them
as possible.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No. Misc. 1 2/40.

B. Division.

No. 100, French Police Station

Attalaus... To

Diary Number:	1/2/40	Nature of Offence:
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Time at which investigation began
and concluded each day

Place
visited in
course of
investigation
each day

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

reporting that at 9 a.m. on 10.4.40, two Chinese and one Japanese, who were trying to collect the money so remained in the 10.4.40 incident letter, and were informed to return at 1 p.m. as the employer had just arrived.

Report of detective constable of police 47, 1st section, Bus. 116 and 317 were sent to investigate points at the Zhaungting Cotton Mill, where on 10.4.40 a male Chinese representing himself as a member of the Anti-Japanese and Patriotic Corps, entered the mill office requesting to see the manager when he was arrested by detectives, his particulars are as follows:

Wong, Tsung Ming (王宗明), alias Lee Yau Wong (黎耀榮), 22, Compo, unemployed, residing No. 489 Rue Brenier de Montmorand, " ", henceforth termed the accused.

Questioned at the station, the accused admitted that he was a member of a group of fourteen members of "The Young Men's Anti-Japanese and Patriotic Corps" and that he was responsible for delivering the letter requesting money at the Zhaungting Cotton Mill and also that his organization was in possession of pistols and were responsible for the assassination of several traitors.

At 7.30 a.m. 10.4.40, led by the accused, detectives with the assistance of the French Office visited the accused's home at No. 489 Rue Brenier de

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

"15" *Liv. i. 10.*

222533 - 222534 Berlin Station

Police Stations

Dairy Number: 123 Nature of Offence:

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION

Montmorency and seized the following articles:

1. One chop (Young Men's Anti-Japanese and Traitors Corps).
 2. One chop (Commander of the Young Men's Anti-Japanese and Traitors Corps).
 3. One chop (Ying Hing).
 4. One chop (Lung Tsung Ping).
 5. 55 Anti-Japanese copper badges.
 6. One chop.
 7. 18 cloth identification patches.
 8. One chop.
 9. Clothing unit.
 10. Five sets of uniform uniforms of the organization.
 11. Four sets of uniforms.
 12. Four sets of uniforms.
 13. Identification card and trading card.
 14. One set of anti-Japanese and Traitors posters.
 15. One copy of the latest measure of the above organization.
 16. Leaflets of writing paper.
 17. Identity card and letter (policiting money for the purpose of the surrounding organization).
 18. Identity card and letter.

To assist in this investigation, the accused's wife Lee Ling Yee (李令儀), 30, his 3 month old neice age 14 years old son and his 14 year old son who thought that should any members of the organization visited the accused's home his wife would inform them of his arrest and C.P.C. 317 together with a French Concession C.P.C. were posted at the house to arrest any person who visited the premises.

Further interrogation, the accused stated that one named Lieu Tuh Yoong () resided on Rue du Murche. At 6.30 a.m. 11.4.40, led by the 1st accused's niece detective with assistance of the French Police.

ESTACIONAMENTO MUNICIPAL - POLÍCIA

CRIME DIARY.

3

MEMOIRS OF AMERICAN AVIORS

¹ See also the discussion of the relationship between the two concepts in the introduction.

and to do what we can to protect them.

the last deceased's wife although knowing that he is a member of the Young Men's Anti-Japanese and Raitore Corps we find no connection with his activities, therefore she will be released together with her child and niece on the afternoon of, the 11.4.40. The arrangements made to keep her under observation.

如图所示，“5”

36-10000-100

S. Craig
P.S. 325.

Translation

March 28, 1940.

The Chao Sing Cotton Mill.

Sirs,

We beg to remind you regarding the valuable services which we rendered during the war with the Japanese. At the outbreak of the hostilities on August 13, 1937, we were detailed by the Highest Commission on Military Affairs to defend Shanghai and we fought bitterly against the Japanese for a period of about three months, after which we were transferred to Tungting to reinforce the Chinese Army there, but owing to the heavy and indiscriminate bombing by the Japanese, all our defensive works were destroyed and in order to avoid unnecessary sacrifice we were ordered to retreat.

In November 1937, the Chinese Army evacuated Nantao and we were disbanded, but organised into a guerilla unit with the objective of assassinating Chinese traitors, who were utilized by the Japanese to suppress our countrymen, especially the law abiding merchants. For the purpose of saving our people from the hands of the traitors and the Japanese, we are undertaking the work of clearing them out of the world.

Having learned that you are patriots, being loyal and faithful to our government, we therefore request you to render us financial assistance as we are short of funds to support our members.

We earnestly expect that you will not refuse our request.

Jointly Chopped,

Yang Heng Nyi, Commander of
3rd Division.

Wong Tsung Ming, Captain of the
Special Service Squad.

Headquarters of the Special Service Squads of the
Young Men's Anti-Japanese and Traitors Corps.